



WITH KIND PERMISSION

OF

Lt. Col. R. J. W. Heale, O. B. E., I. A.;
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

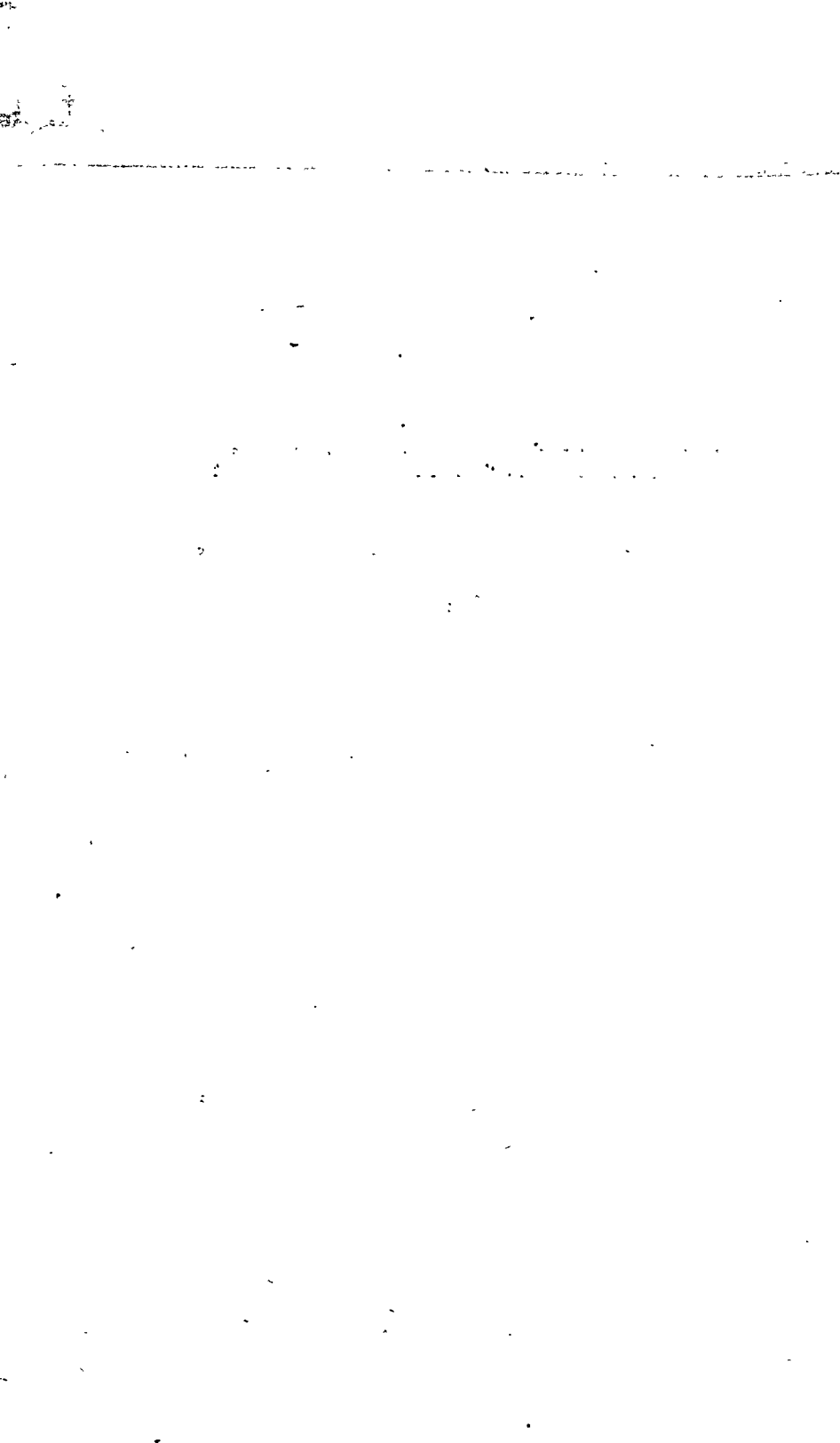
DEDICATED TO

Captain W. F. Q. Shuldham, I. A.

Assistant Commissioner,

AJMER.

By the author.



ERRATA.

Introduction Line 13 Read practitioners for practioners.

Page 10 Line 23 Read abundance for abundanee.

Page 32 Line 1 Read ceremony for eeremony.

Page 90 Line 14 Read his for he.

Page 103 Line 16 Read officers for offices.

Page 103 Line 17 Read officers for offices.

Page 117 Line 18 Read the for she.

Page 118 Line 25 Read house for horse.

Page 128 Line 13 Read channel for cannel.

Page 128 Line 15 Read channel for cannel.

Page 131 Line 12 Read sowing for swering.



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PREFACE.

This book has been compiled after fifteen years experience in Government service for a part of which time I worked as a Revenue Girdawar in almost all the Tehsils in Ajmer-Merwara and thus came in close touch with the villagers and the villages.

The information so far collected is from the Settlement Records, Tehsil village Note Books, and other Government Records which give an idea of every incident pertaining to a village at one's own table without any reference to the bulky volumes and files. It also gives a good idea of the life of the peasantry which in itself is interesting and useful from various points of view.

Hence the book has been named "Officers' friend in Ajmer-Merwara."

Thoughtful people have watched the progress of India under the administration of the Benign British Government, who had accepted the responsibility of teaching India the right method of governing a country. Freedom and justice are the foundation: peace and prosperity are the result of the rule. The people share in it in every shape and get into closer touch with it in numerous ways. The Government have to face famine and pestilence for us, and officers often sacrifice their own lives in saving those of thousands. They give patient consideration to whatever is brought to their notice. For all these we are and will be loyal and grateful to the British Government. The enclosed is but a brief review of the wonderful administrative system.

I have to express my sincere thanks for the help I have received in the form of suggestions and in revising the following pages to Munshi Mahabir Pershad Tehsildar, Ajmer, whose long revenue experience is only outmatched by his single minded devotion to duty.

I must here acknowledge with many thanks the great help that I have received from Rai Sahaib Munshi Har Bilas Sarda F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., Retired Judge Small Cause Court Ajmer and Member Legislative Assembly Ajmer-Merwara and Mr. Prem Ballabh Joshi M.A., Assistant Superintendent of Education Ajmer-Merwara for the ungrudging labour with which they have corrected this book.

I shall be wanting in loyalty as well as gratitude if I did not feel deeply grateful to Major R. J. W. Heale O.B.E., I.A., our popular Commissioner and Collector.

The book is published under the patronage of:—

1. Mr. J. A. DeSouza, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
2. R. B. Pandit Pearey Lal B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Excise and Income Tax Officer of Ajmer-Merwara.
3. Munshi Mangi Lal Dosi B.A., General Manager Court of Wards Ajmer-Merwara.
4. M. Kishen Lal Treasury Officer, Ajmer.
5. Professor Gopi Nath B.A., of Mayo College Ajmer, Honorary Magistrate 1st Class and Vice-Chairman Municipal Board, Ajmer.
6. Mr. J. Vaz I.S.O., Superintendent Commissioner's office, Ajmer.

May 1926.

GAURI SHANKER NARNOLIA,
OFFG. NAIB-TEHSILDAR,
Beawar Tehsil.

INTRODUCTION.

This book has been prepared to serve as a guide to the Officers touring in Ajmer-Merwara. It is divided into two parts—the first consists of five chapters.

The first chapter contains the Revenue History of Ajmer-Merwara, detailing the boundries, administration early history of the province, physical features, rivers and streams, natural reservoirs, water supply for irrigation, definition of a village, a Khewatdar and non-Khewatdar, ownerships and tenants, policy of assessment, Shamlat tax, grazing, bhoosa and straw, manure, prices, sanitation and population.

The second chapter contains an account of Ajmer-Merwara village life and deals with the castes which form the population of the villages, education, village gentry, temples and mosques, Jambardar, patwari, chaukidar, medical practioners, huts, open space, hatai, recruitment, revenue instalments, bhomias, bohras, labour, peasant families, fields, joint family system, agricultural caste distribution, wool, other cottage industries, indebtedness, wage census, agricultural undertakings, crops, harvestings, quantity of seeds required and the importance of the villages.

The third chapter deals with the caste systems of the Jats, Gujars, Rajpoots, Brahmins, Mahajans, Mohamadans, Rawats, Merats, Dholies, Mirashis, Balais, Regars and Sweepers etc.

Chapter four deals with the Istimrardars, and shows their originality, geneologies, name, parentage, whether under Court of Wards, area, population, estimated income, revenue payable.

A brief account of the following is included therein:—

(1) **Ajmer.**

Raja of Bhinai, Sawar, Masuda, Pisagan, Bandanwara, Junia, Deolia, Kharwa, Rajgarh, Govindgarh, Bagsuri, Tantoti, Kerot, Kabania, Kurthal, Jaitpura, Rajosi,

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Deogaon Bagerah, Berli, Mewaria, Mehrun, Khawas and Sursuri, Kerounj, Kalahera and Bogla, Deolia Khurd, Tuswaria, Nemod, Kadera Jotiy an padla, Ajesar, Kherekree, Nausar, Kothree, Dewan Durgah Khwajah Sahib and Pushkar.

(2) Merwara.

1. Khan of Hathoon.
2. Khan of Chang.
3. Rawat of Kookra.
4. Rawat of Dewair.

Chapter Fifth.

Regulation II of 1877 and revenue rules abridged and made easy :—

1. Land Revenue Regulation II of '77.
2. Annual Record.
3. Mutation.
4. Lambardars.
5. Patwaris,
6. Girdawars.
7. Registrar Girdawars.
8. Reclamation of waste lands.
9. Irrigation Regulation No. VIII of 1887.
10. Irrigation Rules.
11. Lapse and continuance of free grants.
12. Rules for the preservation of boundry and survey marks.
13. Reduction of chahi assessment in Khalsa areas when a well ceases to be of use.
14. Rules for the conduct of experimental crop cuttings.
15. Rules for the correct maintenance of the village maps and khasras.
16. Rules for variable assessments.

PART II.

In the second part are given eleven statements as below :—

STATEMENT I.—Village register of Ajmer Tehsil by Girdawars circle. (6 statements) with an elaborate and statistical account of what is worth knowing about every village in Ajmer, such as houses, population, cattle census, caste predominating, total area, muafi and bloom lands, cultivated area, chahi, talabi, abi, and barani, average outturn per acre in maunds of irrigated and unirrigated land, (kharif and rabi separately) wells working and not working, land revenue, water revenue, $\frac{1}{4}$ quit rent, district fund, muafi, total, tanks, nadis, variable assessment and rates.

STATEMENT II.—List of tanks.

STATEMENT III.—Nazul properties.

STATEMENT IV.—Prices current.

STATEMENT V.—List of Bhomias.

STATEMENT VI.—Choronological table of rulers.

STATEMENT VII.—Mode of writing khats to Istimrardars and Jagirdars.

STATEMENT VIII.—Table of distances. . .

STATEMENT IX.—Rainfall.

STATEMENT X.—Table of distance and Railway fare.

STATEMENT XI.—Map of Ajmer-Merwara.

GAURI SHANKER NARNOLIA,

OFFG. NAIB-TEHSILDAR,

Beawar Tehsil.

May 1926.

PART I.

Chapter I.

Revenue History of Ajmer=Merwara.

1. AJMER—

North:—Kishengarh and Marwar.

South:—Merwara and Meywar.

East:—Kishengarh and Jaipur.

West:—Marwar.

Boundaries.

MERWARA—

North:—Marwar and Ajmer.

South:—Meywar.

East:—Ajmer and Meywar.

West:—Marwar.

2. Formerly Ajmer and Merwara were two separate districts but in 1842 A. D. they were united and put in charge of a single officer *viz.* the Commissioner or the Collector of Ajmer-Merwara.

Revenue
administration.

For administrative purposes there is under the Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner who is also called the Sub-Divisional Officer for the Ajmer District and under him there is a Tehshildar with 2 Naibs, 6 Circle Girdawars, 1 Istimrari Girdawar, 1 Registrar Girdawar and 96 Patwaries.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner Beawar is the Sub-Divisional Officer for Merwara. The Sub-Division

consists of two Tehshils—Beawar and Todgarh, administered with the help of:—

BEAWAR:—1 Tehshildar, 1 Naib-Tehshildar, 4 Circle Girdawars, 1 Regisrar Girdawar, 56 Patwaries.

TODGARA:—1 Tehshildar, 1 Naib-Tehshildar, 3 Circle Girdawars, 1 Regisrar Girdawar, 38 Patwaries.

Early History
of Ajmer.

3. The early History of Ajmer commences in the 2nd Century A. D. with the rule of the Chohans, the last born of the Agni-Kulas and the bravest of the Rajput races. Historians tell us that the fort and city of Ajmer were founded by Raja Aja, a descendant of Anhal the first Chohan in the year 145 A. D. He first built a fort on the Nagpahar Hill and then on the hill now known as Taragarh. In the valley now known as Inderkot, he built a town which he called (Ajai-meru) after his own name and which has since become famous as Ajmer.

Merwara.

4. Very little is known of the early history of Merwara before the year 1818, when the British Government occupied it. The country was inhabited by plundering races, who did not care for agriculture.

Before 1835 a small village of some 30 or 40 houses stood close to the Cantonment of Beawar. In that year Colonel Dixon, the Superintendent of Merwara, laid the foundation of the new town of Beawar (also called the Naya Nagar) which today ranks among the important markets for cotton trade.

Physical
features.

5. The portion of the Ajmer District lying to the North and West of Neemuch, Kishangarh is mostly hilly although some groups of villages lying to the North-west of the Beawar-Ajmer Railway lines are situated in plains

of sandy soil. The remaining portion is free from hills. The hilly portion of the Province is a part of the Aravali range which extends throughout the Beawar and Todgarh Tehsils. These hills are mostly barren and the little timber found on some of them is only useful as fuel.

The portions which have been reserved by the Forest Department produce grass in small quantity. Many Nullahs and streams issue from them but they do not form any permanent source of water supply.

The District of Merwara is hilly; except in the Beawar Tehsil where the country is flat and open. This portion includes the plains of Jawaja, Rajiawas and the town of Nayanagar. The highest peaks in the Todgarh range are Birjal ka Pahar, Goram Danta, Mangalji ka Danta and Beawar, Chang and Hathun. In Ajmer, Taragarh is the highest.

6. Properly speaking the district has no rivers but 5 streams *viz.* (1) The Banas, (2) The Kharee, (3) The Dai, (4) The Sagarmati and (5) The Saraswati:—

Rivers and
streams.

- (1) The Banas which takes its rise from the Arawali hills in Meywar, benefits only the Istamrari parganah of Sawar.
- (2) The Kharee Nuddi takes its rise in the State of Udaipur and after forming the boundary between Meywar and Ajmer falls into the Banas at the Northern extremity of the Sawar Perganah.
- (3) The Dai Nudee is arrested in the early parts of its course by the Niaran embankment. Thence it flows by Sarwar (belonging to Kishengarh) and Baghera and eventually falls into the Banas.

- (4) The Sagarmuti rises in the Anasagar lake in Ajmer, and after flowing through the Ajmer valley takes a sweep northwards by Bhaonta and Pisangan to Govindgarh. Here it joins the Saraswati which carries the drainage of the Pushker valley and from this point onward the united stream is called the Luni or Salty river. It is on this stream which runs into the Runn of Cutch that Marwar chiefly depends for what fertility it has. The branches of these streams running northward are many and there are some independent streams running into the Sambhar Lake, but none of them are worth mentioning here.

Natural
reservoirs.

7. The country around Pushker which is hilly and sandy, retains natural rain forming reservoirs of a somewhat permanant nature.

There are four natural reservoirs in the district—(1) Pushker Lake, (2) Lake known as Budha Pushker. Both are depressions among sand hills without any outlet, but exercise a considerable influence by percolation through the sand hills in their neighbourhood.

In Merwara there are 2 natural basins of Sargaon and of Kurantia, both near Beawar. A passage for the escape of water of Sargaon has been cut through the sand hills and the bed is now regularly cultivated for the spring crops. That of Kurantia lies amongst hills and is of no use for irrigation.

Water supply
for irrigation.

8. There is no permanant supply of water in the wells of the district; they all depend on rainfall. In the Ajmer district where the beds of the Nullahs are sandy, a sufficient amount of water is absorbed during

the rains to supply the wells. But they can only be profitably dug within a short distance from the stream.

East of the Srinagar hills and stretching south to Nasirabad is the Ramsar circle. The capabilities of irrigation are better here than in other circles, as most villages have one or more tanks constructed by Colonel Dixon by building long embankments which dam up broad shallow valleys or depressions in the plain. In some parts, however, especially towards Ramsar there is a large quantity of salt in the soil. Villages directly irrigated from Ramsar, Dabrela and Niaran tanks also those that feel the effects of these tanks have been given a variable assessment so too have villages lying in a cluster round Jhilaora, Kanpura and Rampura, where there are numerous wells and wheat is famous.

Deranthun lies west of Ramsar where there are some excellent tanks and some good well cultivation.

The Pushker circle contains few tanks of any note, but almost all the villages have wells dependent on the percolation of the Sarswati, in which the supply is constant and good and this helps in growing sugarcane and other crops without irrigation. The hillocks of sand, if moist, produce where cultivated, crops of Bajra with little rain.

The Gagwana circle occupies the plain between the Northern extension of the Nagh Pahar on the west; and the Srinagar and Kishengarh hills on the south. This plain drains to the North towards the Sambhar Lake, the well land lies mostly along the main drainage channels and except under the hills to the south and west there are few tanks. Along the lines where wells can be made and under the tanks there is much good cultivation, but in its general character the circle is a broad unirrigated plain. It is essentially the circle of variable assessment.

In Merwara where the beds of the drainage channels are rocky and the slope of the country greater, the rainfall cannot be arrested but rapidly flows off into Marwar and Meywar and benefits the country but little as the soil is shallow and unretentive of moisture.

In years when the rainfall is a complete failure all the smaller tanks are empty although some land forming beds of the larger tank can be cultivated.

Definition of a village a Khewatdar and non Khewatdar.

9. A village is a fiscal division, a hamlet, a township consisting not only of the residential houses of the inhabitants, but also of a tract of country around them within defined boundaries including arable and pasture lands, woods, waste lands, and sources for the supply of water. The organisation of such townships prevails in principal towns throughout India, but differs in details in different parts of the country. In Ajmer-Merwara the constitution of a village tenure is similar to that of a joint family system in which the income and liabilities are joint, but if on account of continued possession some of the common lands become the exclusive property of any member he becomes the proprietor. This division has been going on from the beginning and the common lands are becoming the property of a sole proprietor who is called locally a "Khewatdar" or a "Biswadar". The undivided commonlands remain their joint property so long as they are not divided. This system is called locally "Bhaicharra Gair Mukammil".

Thus a Khewatdar is one who has got proprietary rights in the village lands in his possession; while a non-khewatdar is one who has no such rights in the land. If he gets any land for cultivation he must as a subordinate to the proprietary body, pay to the khewatdar taxes for his residence in the village and for grazing his cattle in the village common land.

10. The aforesaid system refers only to villages in which the Government has full rights of recovering revenue from their malguzars. In Jagir villages, in which the Government has granted the right of collecting revenue to certain persons or institutions, the word khewatdar applies only to such cultivators who or whose forefathers have received puttās from the Jagirdars for the improvements of their lands. In Istimarari villages the Istimarardar himself is a Khewatdar (landlord) of the village and the residents of that village are nothing more than tenants at will.

The word "Kashtkar" means the person who cultivates the land.

There are various classes of Kashtkars viz.—

- (1) *Khud-kasht*—If a Khewatdar himself cultivates the land, he is called Khudkasht.
- (2) *Shakhtul-Milkieat*—If after mortgaging or selling his land the Khewatdar cultivates it he is styled as Shakhtul-Milkieat.
- (3) Occupancy tenants are those who have got pattās of occupancy rights from a Landlord or Jagirdar and whose rate of rent can not be increased or decreased except in cases in which the quality or productive power has since been increased by any other means save the tenant's efforts or decreased through no fault of his. He is not liable to ejection except with the decree of the Court.
- (4) Others who are not ex-proprietory or occupancy tenants are called tenants-at-will. They can be ejected at the option of the landlord.

All classes of tenants are entitled to compensation for improvement and damages before ejection.

Assessment.

11. Excepting in the villages which are Khalsa, the old system of assessment and that of levying cash rent in Kharif and the division or appraisement of Rabi produce is still in vogue; but the Government realising the abuses of the old system of assessment has commuted it into cash system. In this "cash system" the Government generally recovers only $\frac{1}{6}$ th part of the gross produce of the two harvests. The valuation thus arrived at is made payable for a certain number of years which is fixed at the time of settlement.

It is the land revenue only which is fixed in this way. The water revenue of the Government tanks is generally variable. Owing to the uncertain rainfall liberal concessions are given to proprietors in times of scarcity and famine by way of remission of the fixed demand under the revenue rules. Owing to the insufficiency of rainfall and the unproductivity of the soil certain villages have a variable assessment which fluctuates harvest by harvest in proportion to the area sown.

Shamlat tax.

12. The word "Shamlat" means the joint property of all the Khewatdars of the village.

Besides the Government taxes, the village proprietary body levies dues for various purposes of common utility. The one levied for the cultivation of land is called "Lagan Shamlat".

The other for grazing their cattle on the village common lands is called "Ginti" (cattle tax) and the third for the residence of non Khewatdar called "Kholri" or (house tax). The income and expenditure of the

above are in the hands of Lambardars and the proprietary bodies of the village. The Government does not interfere with these.

13. Much of the village land in the Khalsa area is not brought under cultivation. The village cattle graze on it throughout the year and if the rainfall is normal the grass generally suffices for the needs of the village. In Istiurari and Jagir areas however there is generally a Bir in each village in which grazing is prohibited during the rainy season when grass grows.

Grazing.

The only Bir in the Khalsa area is at Ramsar which on account of the present dearness of fodder fetches a handsome income. Government takes no revenue for lands on which grass alone grows, but the Jagirdars and Istimrardar take a large amount either in the shape of grazing fee or by dividing the grass between himself and the tenant. In all villages cows and bullocks used for agriculture are generally exempt from grazing tax ; but it is charged from other milch cattle, goat and sheep, many of the hill tracts mentioned in para 5 supra have been taken under the management of the forest department in which free grazing at certain period of the year is allowed to the Khewatdars of the village in which the hills lie. The only share which the forest department receives under the rules is one head load of grass cut from that forest.

14. Besides the grass the "Karab" of Jawar Bajra and Mazie, dry leaves and stems of Urd, Moong, Kulath and the Bhusa of Rabi crops, are also used as fodder. In years of normal rainfall the grass and stalks of fodder generally suffice for the maintenance of the cattle, while in bad years, when nothing can grow without rainfall, and when even Government Forest

Bhusa and
straw.

reserves are denuded of grass, cattle generally migrate to distant places towards Gwalior and Malwa.

Manure.

15. Except in certain tracts towards the Istimrari parganahs in Kekri there are no lands in Ajmer-Merwara which can grow good crops unless manured. But the quantity of the manure procurable hardly suffices for the satisfactory cultivation of Chahi and Talabi lands and therefore unirrigated lands are generally cultivated without manure. The manure which is generally used is obtained from cattle. In certain cases owing to the insufficiency of manure a cultivator is compelled to sow certain green herbs as metha and San which he mixes up with the soil while ploughing. Also in the cultivation of unirrigated lands the cultivator leaves it fallow for one or two years so that the potentiality of the land might be naturally recouped before he cultivates it again. No bones or other scientific preparations are used as manure.

In some cases the silt brought by rain water into the bed of tanks from such areas as grow herbs and other green leaves serves the purpose of manure. Unlike the United Provinces and the Punjab trees do not grow in Ajmer-Merwara in abundance and consequently the village people have nothing else but cow-dung to use as fuel. Thus a large quantity of manure is wasted.

Prices.

Inches,

* Average from 1860-1869=22

" " 1869-1879=24

" " 1879-1889=22

" " 1889-1899=20

" " 1899-1909=19

" " 1909-1919=18½

16. The rise and fall in prices depend on local production which in its turn is dependant on seasonal rains. During the last 25 years the *average annual rainfall in Ajmer has decreased considerably; while its irregularity and unequal distribution are now almost annual occurrence. Consequently the local production can not, even in good years, suffice for its popula-

lation. This insufficiency may also be attributed partly to the increasing population of the Ajmer city itself. The result is that even in normal years import from other districts is essential. The second cause which affects the prices is the increase of the cotton cultivation which has nearly doubled or trebled and has thus restricted the cultivation of maize, barley wheat etc. This cotton has, on account of its high price, benefitted the cultivators but affected the price of food stuffs used by non-cultivating classes. Then the appearance of famine, scarcity, plague, influenza have diminished the numerical strength of cultural labourers; wages have trebled and consequently the price of grain has risen.

17. The climate of Ajmer is on the whole very good. During the summer 4 or 5 days of heat are followed either by a mild dust storm or a mild shower to cool the air. Seasons are all moderate and the air for the most part of the year dry. The average annual rainfall is 21 inches

Climate.

Temperature.

January	...	...	50·9°
May	...	...	91·5°
July	...	...	84·9°
November	...	...	67·9°

Population of Ajmer-Merwara.

No.	Particulars.	Number of towns and villages.			Total population.			REMARKS.
		In-habited.	Un-in-habited.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Ajmer.							
1	Urban area	4	...	4	83,739	58,596	1,42,335	
	<i>Rural area Ajmer Tehsil.</i>							
2	Khalsa villages ...	138	1	139	36,143	31,923	68,066	
3	Jagir villages ...	50	...	50	15,673	13,761	29,434	
4	Minor Istimrari villages	6	...	6	2,459	2,122	4,581	
	Total Ajmer Tehsil ...	194	1	195	54,275	47,806	1,02,081	
5	Istamrari Estates ...	233	...	233	70,053	64,491	1,34,544	
	Total Ajmer Sub-Dn.	431	1	432	2,08,067	1,70,893	3,78,960	
	Merwara.							
6	Urban area	1	...	1	12,016	10,346	22,362	
7	Beawar Tehsil Khalsa villages	233	6	239	26,721	23,441	50,162	
8	Todgarh Tehsil Khalsa villages	86	2	88	22,762	21,025	43,787	
	Total Merwara Sub-Division	320	8	328	61,499	54,812	1,16,311	
	Total Ajmer-Merwara	751	9	760	2,69,566	2,25,705	4,95,271	

Chapter II.

Account of Ajmer=Merwara village life.

18. The following castes form the population of an average village in Ajmer-Merwara :—

(1) Mahajans—

(a) Oswals.

(b) Agarwals.

(c) Saraogies.

(d) Maheshries.

(e) Bija Bergies.

(f) Khandelwals.

Castes which
form the
population
of a village.

(2) Rajputs.

(3) Mohammadans, Pathans, Deswalies, Qaim-Khanies and Sheikhs..

(4) Malies.

(5) Chipas or Calico Printers.

(6) Dyers or Rungres.

(7) Blacksmiths or Lohars.

(8) Oilmen or Telies.

(9) Goldsmiths or Sonars.

(10) Thatheras or Brass and Copper workers.

(11) Lackerman or Chorce-sellers

(12) Potters.

(13) Carpenters.

(14) Brahmins.

(15) Barbers.

(16) Dholies or Ministerial (Drum beaters).

(17) Tailors.

- (18) Fakirs.
- (19) Masons.
- (20) Jats.
- (21) Gugars.
- (22) Weavers.
- (23) Shoemakers and saddlers.
- (24) Khateeks.
- (25) Bisaities.
- (26) Regars and Chamars.
- (27) Blishties.
- (28) Dhobies or Washermen.
- (29) Ghosees.
- (30) Butchers (meat sellers).
- (31) Kalals or wine sellers.
- (32) Rawats.
- (33) Merats.
- (34) Balaies.
- (35) Dhankias.
- (36) Chitas.
- (37) Sweepers.

Education.

19. The villagers seem to appreciate the benefit of education, but are too poor to spend anything on it. They can not send their children to the Primary Schools because they can not afford to employ labour for cultivation and cattle. Education is being imparted in the village schools on a sound basis in Hindi, reading and writing, and in arithmetic. The village teachers are held in great esteem by the villagers. It is however only the Mahajans who take advantage of the Schools the other castes being indifferent.

20. The village gentry are wiser nowadays although they do not know English; most of them know a little Hindi. They are good business men, who no longer allow themselves to be cheated. They are gentlemen. They like military occupation and agriculture. They covet cultural land and are constantly engaged in quarrels about boundaries of land. Indeed, in all village families there are constant quarrels even near relations are either secretly or openly at war with one another, and these disputes are often taken to the Civil and Criminal Courts. Among the Rajputs, Rawats and Merats such quarrels frequently result in assaults. These quarrels ruin many agricultural families and are the greatest curse of village life. Formerly these quarrels used to be settled by the villages among themselves. The villager is ordinarily as submissive as a child but when he is upset, he grows very suspicious and cruel and commits acts of violence.

21. There is a temple in every Hindu village dedicated to the village goddess. The Brahmans or the temple priests visit each Hindu house early every morning and tell the people what the day of the week, the date and the month was, collect alms and give blessings. In an important Mohammadan village there is a Masjid to which a Mullah is sometimes attached.

Temple and
mosque.

22 A Chaukidar or village Watchman is the village Police constable. He is a half timer His duties are to patrol the village all night and keep away thieves and burglars. He gets Rs. 5/- a month. To intimate the likely thieves of his watchfulness he coughs often or gives a loud cry when on his round. This sets the village dogs barking which wakes most people and thus the chances of a burglary are reduced to a minimum. He has to report births deaths and marriages and crimes to the

Chaukidar.

nearest police station. He assists the police and the Lambardars in the investigation of crime.

Lambardar.

23. The important man is the Lambardar or Patel. There is no fixed number of these but it depends on the amount of land and also on the number of castes or the Thoks the village possesses. His duties are to collect revenue, cesses, mutation fees and other Government demand, as well as the Shamlat dues from the villagers of the Thok. From this he receives 5 percent as Pichotra. He is considered the leading man in the village. He helps the revenue and the police officials in all matters connected with the village. His duties are to supply rasad to the officials or officers of the various departments touring in the village. The office of the Lambardar is hereditary.

Patwari.

24. The Pawari is the village accountant. He keeps all Government records. His salary ranges from 15/- to 25/- a month.

Medical
practitioner.

25. A medical practitioner usually practises in several villages. Hindus and Musalmans have different systems of medicine; that of the former is called the Ayurvedic or Vaidyac system and of the latter Yunani.

Huts.

26. The houses of the villagers are miserable huts, built of sundried bricks with a roof of mud laid over rough jungle wood rafters. They usually consist of 2 or 3 dark illventilated rooms, with a hole in the roof to permit the escape of smoke when fires are burnt. In front is usually a compound surrounded by a high mud wall, in which the kitchen is kept and which is shared at night between the cattle and the family except during cold and rainy seasons, when the family is obliged to occupy the rooms. Mahajans live in Pucca houses. They expose provisions for sale on a low platform in front of their houses.

27. Each village has an open space used for various purposes. In the morning the cattle, goats and sheep which have been milked in the compound of houses, are mustered there and then taken to the grazing grounds, usually at a considerable distance from the village.

Open space.

28. Each village has a hatai or a meeting place which generally consists a thatched shelter. Here the old men and the headmen meet to discuss village matters or to gossip and to hear news that may reach them from outside.

Hatai.

29. In the Ajmer District recruitment of soldiers was a great success in the villages. One Bhar Mal son of Suraj Mal the Lambardar of Chatri in Gagwana circle got remission of land revenue of some 13 bighas, 11½ biswas of Chahi land from the benign Government on 5th August 1918 for his recruiting work.

Recruitment.

30. The revenue instalments are not due until January 1st and June 15th each year. The proportions of the whole demand collected on either of these dates has in the case of villages with fixed revenue, been based on the relative value of the two crops as settled by the Settlement Officer. In variable villages it depends on the actual cultivation of the harvest. The Lambardars and the Patels commence the collections about one month before the instalments are due *i.e.*, in December and May.

Revenue instalments.

31. The term Bhomia is derived directly from Bhoom. Bhoomias are a body of armed husbandmen, a feudal militia and are liable to be called up for local service. Bhoom is the only tenure which is not deemed removeable by the crown and is hereditary in the fullest sense of the word.

Bhomia.

It is the duty of a Bhoomia to protect the property of the inhabitants and travellers [within the limits of their villages from theft, robbery and dacoity. They take presents on the Holi and Dasera festivals. They exact free labour for repairs to their forts. They receive a goat yearly and in some villages a buffalo from the Khatiks. The balaies are bound to furnish a pair of shoes and a Charas yearly for the Bhomias. In the year 1842 Government abolished the Bhoom bab. Colonel Dixon proposed that as the Bhoom bab had been remitted, all the perquisites with the exception of halting fees be interdicted and that it be left optional with the people to present the Bhomias with the Chonvry and Kansa, (money fees and plates of food on the occasion of marriages) Government accepted this proposal. The Bhomias are required to attend on the birthday of the King Emperor at the office of the Commissioner and present a fixed Nazar. They are also required to attend the Pushkar and Urs fairs and at any time when called by the Government.

Labour.

32. Ajmer-Merwara has 5 towns, Ajmer, Kekri and Nasirabad in the Ajmer District. Beawar and Todgarh in Merwara. Nasirabad is a Contonment while the other towns except Todgarh, are Municipalities. Ajmer Nasirabad and Nayanagar (Beawar) lie on the Railway and their trade has been increasing since 1878. Kekri however is still 35 miles away from the Railway station of Nasirabad and its previous importance as trade collecting centre has somewhat declined with the rise of the Nayanagar town. Ajmer has two big workshops of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, where practically everything required for the Railway purposes is made. The establishment of the Railway workshops at Ajmer and the growing town of Nayanagar have favourably effected the labouring classes. Formerly the village servants were paid for their works by doles of grain or sheaves of

the cut crops at harvest times, according to the amounts or rates fixed and as recorded in the wajibularz. These uncertain and short payments however, have yielded before the superior attraction of employment on regular cash wages always to be secured at the workshops or mills. The workshops absorb all the labour that offers itself and pay good wages. The previous village system has therefore largely broken down, but on the whole to the convenience of both parties as the villagers now pay for the piece of work done, while the labouring class is on the whole well off, many who formerly lived in villages, have bettered themselves by moving into Ajmer or Beawar. These workshops and mills and the growing demand for labour for handling goods in the towns and at the Railway stations have made things easier for the unskilled village labourers. In the intervals between ordinary agricultural operations they generally find employment and earn good wages.

33. In Merwara a certain number of villagers now earn a living by cutting forest produce, chiefly wood for fuel which is sent to Beawar or elsewhere for sale. They pay the forest department a rupee or two and then are allowed to fill their carts, which they can dispose of for what they can get.

34. Quarrying for stone and surface mining for Mica garnets and Asbestoes also goes on to a fairly large extent, and provides steady employment for a number of persons.

35. The unskilled labourer however who remains in the village fares very badly in seasons of scarcity and famine. The villagers themselves, the agriculturists proper, are as a body poor and all but few very heavily in debt. They are somewhat better off in Ajmer than in Merwara. One sees more ornaments worn in Ajmer

and the villagers are able to supplement, to some extent their income from their fields by the sale of milk and butter and head loads of grass and fuel brought into Ajmer and Nasirabad for sale. But generally the ordinary villager has only a few pots and pans, a plough and the bare necessary agricultural implements and perhaps a charpoi, while his wife may be able to wear a cheap ornament or two in favourable seasons, otherwise he has nothing in reserve for a rainy day.

36. There are only a few cultivators who are independent of a Bohra and can sell direct what produce they have. All the other live through a Bohra; to whom is made over all the produce of the cultivators' fields, in most cases in settlement of debts previously incurred, and twice a year in January and June he makes up the cultivator's account crediting him with the value of the produce received and debiting him with the advances made (of seed, or grain for food or cash) plus the interest thereon. He then finances him and his family on through another six months. Other sources of the villager's income may be the sale of ghee, milk, manure, pension, pay of military service, sale of fodder, grass, wood etc.

Bohra.

37. The peasant families work the whole day, even little children sharing in the labour. They weed the crops, drive away beasts and birds and take the cattle to graze. On account of their ignorance regarding the selection of seed, their crops are not as good as they should be. This ignorance is a drawback on their industry and yet this is not their fault, for they have never received education suitable to their requirements.

Peasant families.

The villager is the most economical person. His staple food is cheap grain, his only luxury is milk and

ghee with a little cheap tobacco. The women when not engaged in farm, grind corn and cook meals, and carry water for the household. Family life has its allurements for the villager who has a strong aversion to leave home unless forced by poverty. If it were his choice the rustic would prefer to stick to his village and lead a peaceful and contented life.

Fields.

38. Agricultural lands are parcelled out into small fields of irregular shape, whose size is ever decreasing for the religious laws of both Hindus and Mohammadans involve the Sub-Division or partition of a holding among the heirs of the deceased occupier. So that a progressive reduction in size and an increase in the number of fields too small to be worked economically goes on continually. Unfortunately it is difficult to prevent this owing to the religious practice prevalent. The fields are separated only by a narrow strip which serves a footpath or watercourse. Wild beasts such as deer and pigs take heavy tax from the crops especially in Istimirari areas where they are preserved for the sake of sport by the Chief quite regardless of the injury they do to cultivators.

Joint family system.

39. The joint family system in villages in Ajmer-Merwara, in which the head of the family has unlimited powers and control over the income and expenditure of the family, is now on the decline. In most of the Hindu castes in Ajmer-Merwara, the system does still exist though not in its strictest sense. It is said to be non-existent amongst the Bhils, Mers, etc. There is nothing in practice which might fix a time when a joint family should break up. Some families continue joint for several generations, others break up as soon as the head of the family dies or even during his lifetime. Young men of today show a tendency to separate themselves during the lifetime of their father. Although they do not attempt the division of ancestral property, yet they keep their

earnings separate and do not contribute to the common fund. They become separate only as *regards the commensal family*. The most common cause for the breaking up of joint family is the dissension amongst women. Other causes which help in the disintegration of such families are (1) Migration of the members of the family who go out in search of employment and do not return. In such cases they get their share of property. (2) Misappropriation where the head of the family appropriates the property to his personal use or uses it in a way which does not benefit the family. The joint family is thus disintegrating owing to the exigencies of the times and the growth of individualism.

40. The characteristic feature of the caste distribution is, that Hindus, being attached more to agriculture, inhabit the rural areas in large numbers while musalmans for whom agriculture seems to have no attraction reside more in towns and have an inclination for trade and industry.

Original caste distribution.

41. The condition of hand loom weavers is generally presumed to have been deteriorating from year to year. It is believed that a man assisted by a woman or a boy or a girl can set up a warp 130 cubits in length and one cubit in breadth in a day. A weaver is likely to weave 8 yards of cloth in a day of 6 to 8 hours, woman and children of about 10 years assist in such auxiliary works, as disentangling thread and warp, setting warp and filling up shuttles. The weavers who have no capital of their own to lay out on their business, work on piece system i.e. they receive thread from mahajans etc. and weave cloth therefrom at a remuneration of a rupee per reza. A party of two weavers can earn on an average a rupee per

Cottage industry

day, an adult 10 annas and his assistant annas 6. Those who employ their own capital get by selling their cloth in open market, a profit of from 12 annas to a rupee per piece of reza in addition to their wages. Spinning and weaving is the only industry which can conveniently be taken up with agriculture. Agriculturists can devote their leisure hours to this industry and thereby augment their family income.

Wool.

42. In Beawar wool can be had in appreciable quantities. Only ordinary blankets are made here which hardly suffice even for the requirements of Ajmer-Merwara.

43. Other cottage industries are:—

- (1) Basket making.
- (2) Curing hides and tanning.
- (3) Extraction of oils.
- (4) Lacquer work.
- (5) Manufacture of leather articles.
- (6) Manufacture of iron implements and tools.
- (7) Pottery.
- (8) Rope and string making.
- (9) Stone cutting.
- (10) Tailoring.
- (11) Carpentry.
- (12) Dying.

Indebtedness.

44. It is not only in recent years that the indebtedness of the cultivating classes has increased. The chief cause which has led them to be burdened with debt is the shortage of rainfall since 1898. It is noticed that every 2nd or 3rd year there is a scarcity or famine due to insufficiency of rainfall which affects cultivation and cattle and the villager is forced to borrow money at a

high rate of interest for the maintenance of his family and cattle.

The trouble sometimes occurs continually. The interest on the principal and on the unpaid interest accumulates to such an extent that a debtor cannot repay it out of the income of one or two good crops. The result is that the mortgaged land gets into the hands of the creditors. The other cause which augments the cultivator's trouble is the performance of the Mosar (Feast given at the death of one's relation) which under the customary laws is obligatory, and marriage. These feasts are generally on a grand scale because not only the caste people of the village are invited but also people from the surrounding villages. The Government has been watching the results of this increasing indebtedness for many years past but they have not been able to devise any means to put a stop to this caste system because the introduction of any other law would have caused misgivings in the popular mind. The evil has however been considerably remedied by the introduction of the Land Alienation Act under which agricultural lands cannot pass permanently into the hands of the non cultivating class of people without previous permission of the Collector and the mortgage of any agricultural land cannot be made for more than 20 years. This legislation gives the cultivators the same benefits which an Istimrardar or a Jagirdar derives from the fact that an Istimrardar or Jagirdar cannot create any loan or transfer his estate beyond the term of his life. Consequently the Istamrari and Jagir estates are still in the possession of the original proprietor and have not passed into the hands of the Bohras or Mahajans. Further to facilitate borrowing without which a family man cannot usually carry on the Government has introduced the system of Co-operative Credit Societies which has been working for 10 or

12 years and it is expected that if normal conditions continue for some time this system would prove a great boon to the agriculturists.

Taking the cultivated and fallow land into consideration the area owned amounts to:—

3 Bighas per head in Ajmer.

2 Bighas per head in Beawar.

1 Bigha per head in Todgarh.

Wage census.

45. A wage census was carried out in the year 1911 & 1917. Agricultural labourers are generally paid in cash at daily rates, excepting for harvesting crops and sometimes for cleaning grain when payment may either be made in kind or in cash. The average wage rate for this class of work prevailing in 1917 was 3 to 4 annas as compared with 2 to 4 annas in 1911. The interval of about 7 years between the last wage census and this date (1925) has much altered the state of affairs. The wages now prevailing are far different from those which obtained in 1917. At present the rates are as below:—

Blacksmiths 12 annas to Re. 1/- a day.

Carpenter Rs. 1 to 1/4 a day.

Mason Rs. 1 to 1/4 a day.

Unskilled labourer as. /6/- to /10/- a day.

The village artisan still works in return for a share of grain delivered at harvest time.

The causes of rise in wages are:—

- (1) A marked rise in the price of food grains.
- (2) Heavy mortality from Influenza among the labouring classes.

- (3) The activity in the building trade in towns and villages. Thirty years ago a quantity of grain enough for food with a small amount in cash, a suit of some rough cloth per harvest, and in addition to kesla (covering cloth) in winter were quite sufficient to attract a farm servant, but nothing less than from 12 to 14 rupees a month or a mixed payment in cash and kind equivalent thereto, will now induce a labourer to take up work

46. The agriculturist's work for a crop is as follow:— Agricultural undertakings.

- (1) Manuring.
- (2) Ploughing.
- (3) Sowing.
- (4) Irrigating.
- (5) Weeding.
- (6) Cutting and harvesting.
- (7) Storing of stocks.
- (8) Thrashing.
- (9) Winnowing.
- (10) Grain store.
- (11) Lata (division).

47. Two crops are usually sown viz kharif and rabi. Crops.

Fodder in kharif is called Karab.

Fooder in rabi is called Khakla.

Kharif crop is sown in June, July and August.

Rabi in November and December.

48. Kharif harvest is harvested in November and December and Rabi in April. Harvestings.

Quantity of
seed required.

49. The names of the principal articles sown for the kharif crops and the quantity of seeds per bigha required for the purposes given as under :—

			Seers	per Bigha.
(1)	Maize	...	...	4
(2)	Cotton	...	...	5
(3)	Jawar	...	...	2½
(4)	Til	...	...	½
(5)	Bajra	...	...	1
(6)	Kulath	...	...	3
(7)	Gajar	...	...	4
(8)	Mirch	...	...	...
(9)	Lucerne	...	...	5
(10)	Moong	...	...	2½
(11)	Gwar	...	...	4
(12)	Moth	...	...	3
(13)	Urd	...	...	3
(14)	Singhara	...	...	...
(15)	Tobacco	...	...	...
(16)	Chowla	...	...	3
(17)	Mandwa	...	...	...
(18)	Rice	...	...	...
(19)	Sugarcane 10 maund	...	...	per Bigha.
(20)	San	...	...	...
(21)	Gulab Motia	...	...	...
(22)	Kanghi	...	...	2
(23)	Indigo	...	...	...
(24)	Gardens	...	...	...
(25)	Vegetable	...	...	...

The names of the Rabi crops are:—

	Seers.	per Bigha.
(1) Wheat	...	25
(2) Gram	...	10
(3) Barley	...	30
(4) Gujji	...	30
(5) Gulchina	...	15
(6) Poppy
(7) Methi	...	4
(8) Carrots	...	4
(9) Lucerne	...	5
(10) Laherwa
(11) Gulabmotia
(12) Zira	...	3
(13) Sarsoon	...	2½
(14) Behjar	...	10
(15) Gardens
(16) Sanwa
Extra crop Rabi
(1) Melons	...	1
(2) Extra crop Jawar
(3) Extra Makki

50. The following is a list of villages featuring their importance:—

Tilornia	... Tuberculosis hospital for women.
Madar	... Tuberculosis hospital for men.
Kanpura	... Famous for wheat.

Pushkar	}	Sugarcane.
Ganehra		
Galti		
Hokran		
Chauwadia		
Nedlia		
Kanas	}	...
Ramsar		
Bhaonta	...	Methi.
	...	It has 13 municipal watering wells which supply water to the city. It is famous for red pepper.
Amba Misen. Melons.		
Srinagar	...	Stone slabs.
Khodan	...	Stone slabs.
Harmara	...	Zira.
Nand	...	Aira.
Karel	...	Maize and melons.

Chapter III.

CASTE AND CASTE SYSTEM.

51. According to tradition Jats claim descent from Yadav Rajputs. It is said that they originated from "Jats" (Long tresses) of the Mahadeo hence the name Jats. They are the original cultivators. Nearly the whole of the Ramsar circle belongs to them. They are settled in Kekri and in the best villages of the Ajmer and Rajgarh circles. Tabiji, Saradhna, Makrera, Jethana, Budhwara, Picholian and Kalesra belong to the Jats.

52. In the Beawar Tehsil they hold 7 villages chiefly in and about the old towns of Beawar adjoining the Ajmer district. They never penetrated far into Merwara and are consequently not to be found in the Todgarh Tehsil. They are divided into 3 main families. Pirniyo, Saeshmo and Harchital but their "gots" are more than a hundred. As elsewhere they are strong men and hardworking cultivators. They hold no revenue free land nor any Bhoom. They have twice as much land as the Gujars and pay three times as much revenue. Partly no doubt owing to their having monopolised the best villages, but chiefly because of their greater energy in making wells and improving their land.

53. The Jats worship a variety of Gods, including Mata and Mahadeo, but the chief object of veneration for all the Jats of Marwar, Ajmer and Kishengarh is Tejaji, whose legend is as follows :—

Teja was a Jat of Karnala near Nagor in Marwar who lived 900 years ago and had been married at Rupnagar in Kishengarh. While grazing his cattle he observed that a cow belonging to a brahman was in the habit of going daily to a certain place in the jungle where the milk dropped from her udder. Further observation showed that the milk fell into a hole inhabited by a snake. Teja magnanimously undertook to supply the reptile with milk and thus saved the Brahmin from being put to any loss. Once Teja preparing to visit his father-in-law, forgot the compact. On this the snake appeared and said that it was necessary that he should bite Teja for having broken his promise. Teja agreed but begged for permission to first visit his father-in-law to which the snake agreed. Teja proceeded on his journey, and at Kishengarh rescued the village-cattle from a band of robbers, but was desperately wounded in the encounter. Anxious to keep his promise on return, Teja marched home with difficulty and presented himself to the snake, who however could find no spot to bite Teja, as he had been dreadfully cut up by the robbers. Teja therefore put out his tongue which the snake bit, and so he died. The Jats believe that if they are bitten by snake they need only tie a thread round the right foot and repeat the name of Tejaji, and the poison will prove innocuous. There are temples dedicated to Tejaji at Tabiji, Beawar and Kekri in Ajmer-Merwara and fair is held every year in July. Tejaji is always represented as a man on horseback with a drawn sword, while a snake is biting his tongue. Nearly all Jats wear amulet of silver with this device round their necks. Colonel Dixon singled out Tejaji as the patron of the fair he started in his new town of Nayanagar.

54. Some customs of the Jats deserve mention. Marriage is not allowed within the same "got" - The

ceremony is the same as is prevalent amongst the Hindus generally. A cocoanut and a rupee emblems of fertility and wealth, are sent to the house of the bride. Then the relations and friends are called together and the contract is concluded by placing the cocoanut and the rupee into the lap of the bride. The day is then fixed by the bride's parents, and the "Barat" which consists of generally 25 to 30 men, reaches the village. At the appointed time the bridegroom proceeds to the bride's house in red clothes and with a sword in his hand. The village carpenter affixes a frame of wood called "Toran" over the door and this the bridegroom strikes with his sword and enters the house. The "Toran" is a cross-barred frame resembling a wicket and the custom is probably a relic of marriage by conquest. All castes put up "Toran" and as they are not removed they are always seen on some of the houses in the villages. The couple go round the havan-fire lit in the centre of the yard. This ceremony is called "Pehra". On second day there is a feast and the bridal party then disperses. The bride's father takes money for expenses, and Rs. 84/- is the fixed amount. The bridegroom's father spends about Rs. 200/- the bride's father nearly as much, and the subsequent (Gona when the bride's father gives turbans to his son-in-law's relatives, costs him about Rs. 150/- more.)

55. The Jats are monogamous, widow marriage is the rule and is called (Natta). A man cannot marry his younger brother's widow, but he may marry the widow of his elder brother. The younger brother has the first claim on the widow's hand, but if he does not marry her anyone in the Got may do so. No feast to the brotherhood is given in (Natta) and consequently this kind of marriage is much less expensive than the other. No disability of any kind attaches to the children of a

Natta marriage. Young widows are married off by their husband's relations, who take about Rs. 100/- or 150/- from the second husband. Formerly the widows were not allowed much choice as to whom they should marry, and were generally given to the highest bidder, and in the early accounts of the Mers the custom is stigmatised as revolting under the name of sale of women. As a matter of fact grown up widows can now choose for themselves though when they do this the Panchayat generally orders a certain sum to be paid to the deceased husband's relations. These orders are often contested and are enforced by the courts. If a widow chooses to remain unmarried she is not forced to marry. In all castes a widow who has no son retains her deceased husband's property till her death or her remarriage. She cannot mortgage except in order to pay her husband's debts or to marry her daughter. Rajputs, Brahmins, Mahajans and other higher castes do not practise "Nata".

Principal meals.—Jats, Malies, Gujars eat three times a day. The early meal is called "Siraman" and consists of the food remaining over from the preceding day. The mid-day meal is called "Do-pahra" or "Rota" and consists of Barley or Maize bread with greens and butter milk. The evening called "Baylu" generally consists of cooked maize and butter milk. All castes smoke tobacco and offer it to the stranger, and he who consumes most is the best man.

Gujars claim descent from Kshatris.

56. The Gujars hold 35 villages in all parts of Ajmer District and 3 in Beawar Tehsil, where they are settled in the outlying villages of Jethgarh, Umedpura and Bhairoonkhera in the Mewar plains. They are careless cultivators and devote their energies to grazing

cattle. Those who live near Ajmer sell milk and butter in the town. Their chief God is Deoji, who was a Gujar of Budnor in Mewar some 700 years ago, and who worked miracles. Their customs are identical with those of Jats. Gujar and Jats will eat together. The chief men among the Gujar are called Mihars and among the Jats, Patels; Malies are called Chowdhries. According to the last census the Jats in Ajmer-Merwara were 25,896 and the Gujar 31,912.

57. **Rajputs.**—These are the descendants of the Aryan tribe who came to India from Tibet and Central Asia. The Rajputs are a warlike race. There are some castes whose septs are identical with those of the Rajputs, and which have Rajput blood in them, but they have now degenerated into lower castes. Darogas or Chakars wish to pass off as Rajput now. The principal land holding castes is that of the Rajputs who according to the Census of 1921 were 13,772 in Ajmer-Merwara. The principal classes are the Gor, Rathore, Sesodia and Kachawaha.

58. **Gor Rajput.**—Tradition has it that in the time of Prithvi Raj Chohan, Raja Bach Raj and Raja Bawan Gor Rajputs from Bengal came to Ajmer while on the customary pilgrimage to Dwarka. Prithvi Raj engaged the brothers in an expedition against Daya Singh of Nagor which was successful, and subsequently each of them married a daughter of Prithvi Raj. Raja Bawan settled at Kuchaman in Marwar and Raja Bachraj remained in Ajmer. In course of time Junia, Sawar, Deolia and the adjoining country fell into the hands of the Gor Rajputs, and to the head of the clan Humayun gave a mansab of 7,000. In the time of Akber, Raja Bithal Dass founded the town of Rajgarh, and called it after the name of his grandson Raj Singh. The son of

the latter took Srinagar from the Pawar Rajputs, who have now disappeared from the district. This however, was the climax of the prosperity of the Gor Rajputs; for soon afterwards they were ejected from Rajgarh and all their territory by Kishen Singh Rahtor. After 23 years of dispossession Gopal Singh recovered Rajgarh and the Gors were still in possession when the country fell into the hands of the Maharattas.

59. **Rahtors.**—It is unnecessary in this place to give a detailed account of the Rahtors, the great conquering race which in the year 1212, abandoned the ruined capital of Kanouj and founded a kingdom in the desert of Marwar. All the Taluqdars of Ajmer are Rahtors except the Thakurs of Manoharpura and Sawar and his relations and the Chitas of Merwara, who hold 4 villages on Istimrar tenure, who trace their descent from Seoji, the founder of the monarchy. Of the 109-bhum holdings in the district, 83 are held by Rahtors of Ajmer who have the same customs and characteristics as their brethren in Marwar. They are still warlike and indolent, and great consumers of opium. Each man carries at least a dagger, and except under extreme pressure none will touch a plough.

60. **Sesodia**—The Paraganah of Sawar, at the South-eastern extremity of the Ajmer District, is held on Istamarar tenure by Sesodia Rajput, and the estate is a portion of a grant made by Jahangir to Gokal Dass, who is said to have received 84 wounds in the service of the Emperor. The Pargana of Phulia was originally part of the Khalsa of Ajmer, and was given by Shah Jahn to the Raja of Shahpura, a scion of the Royal house of Mewar. For many years the Superintendent of Ajmer Merwara interfered in the affairs of this Parganah but in 1847 it was permanently assessed at Rs. 10,000/-

and the Raja of Shahpura is no longer counted among the Istamrardars of Ajmer; but is considered to be a tributary prince and except for his subordination to his Highness the Maharana of Udaipur he is a feudatory Chief in his own territory. There is a family of Sesodias who are Bhomias in Nipoli. There are no other Sesodias in the District.

61. **Kachawas.**—The Kachawa Rajputs like the Sesodias are to be found in the villages adjoining their respective States of Jaipur and Udaipur and hold Bhum in 5 villages. They are settled principally in the villages of Harmara and Tilornia in the extreme North of Ajmer District, amongst these the family of Thakur Ganga Nath Singh son of Thakur Tej Nath Singh is well known. This family received a Jagir of 6 villages from Aurangzeb. The estate was partially resumed by the Rahtors and wholly by the Mahrattas. The holder in Ajmer is the biggest Bhomia possessing about 800 acres of land in Harmara and Tilornia and pays the highest amount of Nazrana.

62. Brahmans as a rule are not cultivators, but hold revenue free land in nearly every village. Numerically there were 23,643 Brahmins in Ajmer-Merwara at the census of 1921.

63. **Mahajans.**—The Vaish are either Vaishnavas or Jains, and their chief castes are the Maheshwares, the Agarwalas and the Oswals, who trace their birthplace to Osanaggree in Marwar. They are merchants and traders, and generally well off. The other Vaisya castes are Sarraogies, Bijahargis and Khandelwals. The 1921 census shows them as below:—

Oswals	...	...	...	...	12,396
Agarwals	...	...	...	...	8,752

Maheśri ...	...	...	...	...	4,279
Khandelwal ...	...	...	...	...	2,080
Porwal ...	...	...	...	...	3
Saraogi ...	...	...	...	...	1,923
Others ...	...	...	...	...	2,915

Mohomedans.

64. The Mohomedans are mostly descendants of Hindus who were forcibly converted to Mohomedanism. Some of these Musalman converts were of warlike Hindu castes. The great majority were unwarlike. Mohomedans including Merats are classed as Sheikhs, Sayeds, Moghals and Pathans. Deswalis hold 2 villages in the North of the District and call themselves Rajputs, who were converted in the time of Shahabuddin Ghorī. One village Mohomedgarh, belongs to a Pathan. The Banjaras, who live in Gegal, are Musalmans and were converted at the same time as the Deswali Musalmans. They hold revenue free land in the Jagir villages. They are poor and indolent.

65. The Dholies and the Mirasis are very popular and are good singers and well versed in music and were brought to the villages by Rajputs. They recite and sing the brave deeds performed by the ancestors of the villagers. They also commit to memory and pass on from father to son the geneologies of the chief families in the village. At marriages etc., they sing good and attractive songs.

66. Barbers are also hereditary servants. Besides their ordinary duties of shaving and washing they perform certain customary rights at births and deaths; they also work as intermediaries in arranging marriages.

67. Washermen, Oilmen, Water carriers, Carpenters and Blacksmiths, also work in the villages. The lowliest of all the village servants are Regars, Chamars and Balais who weave and work in leather. All these above mentioned people are paid in kind at the harvest time according to the practice prevailing in each village. There are people of many other castes in each village, who depend for their daily bread, directly or indirectly on agriculture.

68. The present inhabitants of Merwara are all called Mers, a name which is derived from "Mer" a hill and signifies "hillmen". The name is not that of any caste or tribe, but is only a correct designation, in so far as it is understood to mean the dwellers of this portion of the Aravali Range. The two main tribes of Merwara are all these known by the appellation of Chita and Barar, each clan traditionally divided into 24 "gots" but new gots are constantly formed which take the name of their ancestors and there are now about 40 Gots in each tribe.

69. **Chohan Menas.**—Colonel Tods asserts that the tribe of Chita and Barar are Menas, and the traditions of the people themselves point to a Mena ancestry. Both tribes claim a common descent from Prithi Raj, the last Chohan King of Ajmer, and the story is that Jodh Lakhan the son of Pirthi Raj married a girl of the Mena caste, who had been seized in marauding expedition near Bunde and whom he took to be a Rajputanee. When he discovered his mistake he turned away the mother and her two sons Auhai and Anup. The exiles wandered to Chang in Beawar, where they were hospitably entertained by the Gujars of the place. Auhai and Anup rested one day under a bar or banian tree, and prayed that if their race was to continue, the trunk of the tree might be rent in twain. The instant occurrence of the miracle raised them from their despondency and the splitting of the banian tree

is a cardinal event in the history of the race and says the distich :—

Charar se Chita bhayo
 our Barar bhayo Bar Ghat.
 Shakh ek se do bhayo
 Jagat bakhani Jat.

“From the sound “Charar” (the sound which is supposed to have reached Auhai from the splitting tree) the Chitas are called, and the clan Barar from the splitting of the banian (Bar) tree. Both are descended from one stock; the world has made this tribe famous”.

In following the distribution of the class it is necessary again to bear in mind that there are 51 Mer villages in Ajmer, 241 villages in the Beawar and 88 in the Todgarh Tehsils.

70. The Sub-section of this clan by far the most numerous and important is that of the Merats, a term which is generally used as a synonymous for the Mohamedan Mer, originally derived from Mer in the reign of Aurangzeb. The common ancestor of the Katats and Gorots. Harraj, grandson of Meera, a Chita, took service under the Emperor at Delhi. During a night of terrific rain he remained firm at his post as sentry with his shield over his head. The Emperor to whom the matter was reported, is related to have said “In the Marwari tongue they call a brave soldier Kata, let this man be hence forth called “KATA”. Harraj soon after became a convert to Islam, and is the progenitor of all the Katat Merats, a very large family, who hold 78 villages in Beawar including all the principal places in the North and East of the Tehsil. Gora was a brother of Harraj, and his descendants are Hindus and hold 21

villages in Beawar of which Kalinjar and Kabra are the chief.

The Katats of Ajmer are told by Mullahs that they are Mohamedans and have practically adopted some musulman customs. Thus they have discarded the "Dhoti" which is universally worn by their brethren in Merwara. They sometimes intermarry with the Chitas, but it is not the custom, nor looked on as the proper thing to do. The custom of Phera under the guidance of a Brahman is being abandoned in favour of the Nikah ceremony in their marriages and under the influence of the Khadims and other Mohomedans, with whom they intermarry. They have begun to think they ought to keep their women secluded, though in Merwara the women work in fields.

71. The customs of the 2 clans whether calling themselves Mohamadans or Hindus are identical. A sonless widow retains possession of her husband's property till she marries again, or till her death. She can mortgage in order to pay her husband's debts, to discharge arrears of Government revenue, or to obtain funds for the expenses of marrying her daughters. Daughters do not inherit when there are sons alive. All sons inherit equally but in the event of there being sons from two or more wives, the property is divided per capita of the wives and not per capita of the sons. This custom called "Chander Bat" as opposed to "Pagriband" or "Bhai But" is universal among all the Merwara clans. There is no distinction between ancestral and acquired property. A relation of any age be adopted; the nearest relation has the first claim, and his children born before his adoption succeed in the adopted family, sons by slave girls, who are pretty numerous under the name of

“Dharmputr”. get land to cultivate, but obtain no share in the inheritance and can not transfer the land.

72. The second tribe which claims descent from Dharanath is that of the Motes Rawats, who inhabit the Perganah of Bhailan, where they hold 14 villages. They own two villages Fatehpur 1st and Bhojpura in Beawar and only scattered representatives, of this tribe are met with in Ajmer. The Parganah of Bhailan is supposed to have been originally inhabited by Brahmans. A descendant of Dharanath, Rohitas by name lived as an ascetic at Bagmal in a cave in the hill now called Makutji. A Banjara was passing through the hills with his wife, and deserted her at this spot. She lived some-time with the Jogee and then descending the hill sought the protection of Khem Chaud, Brahman in Bamanhera, and in his house was delivered of twain sons, of whom one remained in Bhailan, the other in Marwar. In the first generation one Mahant was born, who expelled the Brahmans from Bhailan. The hill which was the cradle of the race was named after him and he is still venerated by the Motes. A fair is held on the hill in September, at which time the hero is believed to traverse the 12 villages of Bhailan in the twinkling of an eye.

73. Although the Mairs are Hindus, yet they are little fettered with Brahmanical rites and ceremonies. They eat 3 times a day, maize and barley bread being their principal food, but they will eat the flesh of sheep and goats, when it is procurable. There is a proverb, “Mhair aur mor unche par razi hain.” “Mairs and peafowls love the heights” and probably from this habit of living in high places they are exceedingly indifferent about wasaing. They are in short not of very cleany habits. In matters of religion they do not trouble

themselves much about the orthodox divinities of Brahmanism, to whom a stone called "Sitla" daubed with red paint is consecrated and the stones are to be met with on all sides, chiefly under Khejra trees, which are sacred to Mata. Allahjee is a common deity and the defied heroes, Deojee and Ramdeojee also find worshippers. Deoji's temple is at Barsawara or Todgarh. Ramdeo is a Balahee hero who worked miracles and his priest is a Balai. The hills of Makutji and Goramji, the highest in Merwara share the veneration of the people.

74. The only important religious festival of Merwara is the annual fair held at Todgarh in the month of September in the name of Mata, called from the name of the place 'Piplaj Mata'. The animals, after the touch of consecration by the priest before the shrine used to be let loose, and the people each armed with a knife or a sword cut them alive into little pieces. This barbarity continued till 1865 when on the representation of Mr. Roble, the Missionary at Todgarh, it was put a stop to, and orders were issued that the animals should be first killed with a sword. Some 40 or 50 animals are sacrificed yearly. The officiating priest first strikes the animal on the neck with a long sword, it is then dragged away and cut into little pieces in a few minutes.

75. The Holi and Devali festivals are kept in Merwara. The chief national peculiarity of the celebration of the Holi is the game called "Ahera" on the first and last day of the festival. The whole village turns out into the jungle each man armed with two sticks about a yard long called Pokhree, opium and tobacco are provided by the headman and having formed a line, the people commence beating for rabbits and deer, knocking them over by a general discharge of sticks as they start up.

A number of rabbits are killed in this way. If the Mahajans, will pay, (and Mahajans of Ajmer and Merwara being Jains are exceedingly kind hearted in such matters) the people will not kill on the second day.

76. The festival of the Holi concludes with a game like "touch in the ring". The people consume a good deal of tobacco, but very little opium. Tobacco they carry in an oval wooden box called "Ghatta" and the principal men append a long wooden handle to this box which they always carry about them. The handle signifies that all who ask will get tobacco.

77. It has been already mentioned that there is a distinctly visible tendency among the Merats socially to mix with the orthodox followers of Islam, and to abandon their ancient customs common to them with their non-Mohamadan brethern. They have begun to adopt "Nikah" instead of the custom of "Phera" in their marriages they have begun to keep their women secluded and to intermarry with persons within degrees prohibited by the ancient customs.

A List of Tazimi Istimiradars in Ajmer--Merwara.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Istamrardar.	Father's name.	Estimated in come of Estate now a days.	Whether under Court of Wards.
1	Baghera ...	Rao Sahib Thakur Partab Singh.	Thakur Sardar Singh ...	28,600	
2	Bagheuri ...	Thakur Onkar Singh ...	R. S. Thakur Lachman Singh...	17,000	
3	Bandanwara ...	Thakur Rameshwar Singh ...	R. B. Thakur Gaj Singh ...	70,000	
4	Barli ...	Thakur Shambhu Singh ...	R. S. Thakur Moti Singh ...	27,000	
5	Bhainai ...	Raja Kalyan Singh ...	Raja Jagmal Singh ...	1,00,000	Court of Wards.
6	Deolia Kalan...	Thakur Bijai Singh ...	R. S. Thakur Mod Singh ...	35,000	
7	Govindgarh ...	Thakur Shanker Singh ...	Thakur Raghunath Singh ...	5,000	
8	Junia ...	Thakur Kesri Singh ...	Rao Sahib Thakur Kalyan Singh	50,000	Court of Wards.
9	Kerote ...	Thakur Udai Singh ...	Thakur Jawahir Singh ...	16,000	
10	Kharwa ...	Thakur Gopal Singh ...	Rao Sahib Madho Singh ...	72,000	Court of Wards.
11	Masuda ...	Rao Sahib Thakur Bijai Singh.	R. B. Bahadur Singh C & B.	1,00,000	
12	Mehrun ...	Thakur Nand Singh ...	Thakur Gajadhar Singh ...	38,000	
13	Para ...	Thakur Ranbir Singh ...	Thakur Sanwat Singh ...	14,000	
14	Pisangan ...	Raja Ranchor Sen ...	R. B. Raja Kandrasen ...	23,000	
15	Savar ...	Thakur Bauspradip Singh ...	Thakur Umed Singh ...	60,000	
16	Tantoli	Thakur Jevan Singh ...	R. S. Thakur Jasvant Singh ...	25,000	

A List of Non-Tazimi Istimrardars in Ajmer-Merwara.

45

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Istimrardar.	Father's name.	Estimated income of Estate now a days.	Whether under Court of Wards.
1	Sithana ...	Thakur Samrath Singh	Thakur Swarup Singh	8,000	Court of Wards.
2	Sikrani ...	Thakur Doulat Singh	Thakur Raj Singh	4,000	
3	Lanba ...	Thakur Rup Singh		3,900	
4	Nagar ...	Thakur Jawahir Singh	Thakur Nahar Singh	2,500	
5	Nandwara ...				Included in Masuda.
6	Akral ...	Thakur Jaswant Singh	Thakur Sanwat Singh	1,000	
7	Kailu ...				Do.
8	Shergarh ...	Thakur Fateh Singh	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	7,000	Do.
9	Fatehgarh ...				
10	Kesarpura ...	Thakur Amar Singh	Thakur Fateh Singh	1,000	Do.
11	Lalawas ...	Thakur Mod Singh	Thakur Megh Singh	1,000	
12	Jamala ...	Thakur Ranjit Singh	Thakur Jait Singh	3,500	
13	Shoopuri ...	Santokh Rawal	Kan Rawal	2,500	
14	Jaisinghpura ...				Do.

					Do.	
15	Asan	...	Thakur Bakhtavar Singh	...	Thakur Nathu Singh	3,000
16	Nasun	...				
17	Jaswantpura	...				
18	Bubani	...	Thakur Moti Singh	...	}	5,000
			Thakur Amar Singh	...		
19	Mewaria	...	Thakur Sawai Singh	...	Thakur Onar Singh	3,000
20	Seethan	...	Thakur Jaswant Singh	...	Thakur Baldeo Singh	1,500
21	Richmalian	...	Thakur Sher Singh	...		1,900
22	Amargarth	...	Thakur Chandra Singh	...	Thakur Nathu Singh	1,200
23	Arwar	...	Thakur Raghubir Singh	...	Thakur Majjan Singh	1,800
24	Baori	...	Thakur Umed Singh	...	Thakur Mod Singh	1,800
25	Barundni	...	Thakur Udai Singh	...	Thakur Sawai Singh	2,900
26	Chosla	...	Thakur Bajrang Singh	...	Thakur Har Nath Singh	1,900
27	Chautholi	...	Thakur Kaloo Singh	...	Thakur Badat Singh	1,200
28	Deokeri	...	Thakur Kalyan Singh	...	Thakur Nand Singh	
29	Deolia Khurd...	...	Thakur Arjun Singh	...	Thakur Bardh Singh	2,300
30	Gulgaon	...	Thakur Inder Singh	...	Thakur Arjan Singh	2,300
31	Gcela	...	Thakur Ranjit Singh	...	Thakur Magan Singh	10,000

Court of Wards.

A List of Non-Tazimi Istimrardars in Ajmer-Merwara.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Istimrardar.	Father's name.	Estimated income of Estate now a days.	Whether under Court of Wards.
32	Gudha Nandsi.	Thakur Karan Singh	Thakur Inder Singh	9,900	Included in Bandanwara.
33	Gudha Kalan...	Thakur Kajor Singh	Thakur Rup Singh	3,500	
34	Jeepura ...	Thakur Bahadur Singh	Thakur Pirthi Singh	9,500	
35	Jotayan ...	Thakur Ganpat Singh	Thakur Jay Singh	8,200	
36	Jaola ...	Thakur Rameshwar Singh	R. B. Thakur Gaj Singh	7,800	
37	Keronj ...	Thakur Takht Singh	Thakur Man Singh	6,500	
38	Klawas ...	Thakur Anirudsen Singh	Thakur Pardamansen Singh	11,600	
39	Kadera ...	Thakur Durjan Singh	Thakur Jaswant Singh	9,900	
40	Katera ...	Thakur Nathoo Singh	Thakur Mehtab Singh	8,500	
41	Kodah ...	Thakur Raj Singh	Thakur Samvat Singh	2,500	
42	Kaibania ...	Thakur Rattan Singh	Thakur Raj Singh	6,900	
43	Kurthal ...	Thakur Anand Singh	Thakur Mangal Singh	4,300	
44	Kania Kalan ...	Thakur Narain Singh	Thakur Zorawar Singh	3,000	
45	Kania Khurd...	Thakur Amar Singh	Thakur Kalian Singh	3,300	

46	Kalyanpura	...	Thakur Hari Singh	...	Thakur Jawahir Singh	...	1,800
47	Kotri	...	Thakur Govind Singh	...	Thakur Amardan Singh	...	800
48	Lasaria	...	Thakur Idan Singh	...	Thakur Ramnath Singh	...	5,500
49	Meoda Khurd...	...	Thakur Phap Singh	...	Thakur Bahadur Singh	...	2,900
50	Manda	...	Thakur Bharat Singh	...	Thakur Lal Singh	...	1,500
51	Mendharpura...	...	Thakur Rawat Singh	...	Thakur Kalian Singh	...	6,800
52	Mehru Khurd...	...	Partabdan Minor	...	Thakur Bhawani Singh	...	900
53	Neemode	...	Thakur Chandra Singh	...	Thakur Jodh Singh	...	2,350
54	Nagola	...	Thakur Ranjit Singh	...	Thakur Daulat Singh	...	7,400
55	Padlia	...	Thakur Govdhan Singh	...	Thakur Sardul Singh	...	4,000
56	Peeplaj	...	Thakur Bharat Singh	...	Thakur Bijay Bahadur Singh	...	12,900
57	Pranhera	...	Thakur Ranjit Singh	...	Thakur Rughnath Singh	...	8,600
58	Rajpura	...	Thakur Surup Dan	...	Thakur Bhagwan Dan	...	1,600
59	Raghnathgarh.	...	Thakur Rughnath Singh	...	Thakur Sham Singh	...	1,000
60	Richmalian	...	Thakur Bhairon Singh	...	Thakur Bagh Singh	...	2,100
61	Sarana	...	Thakur Sawai Jai Singh	...	Thakur Madho Singh	...	4,300
62	Santalas	...	Thakur Uday Singh	...	Thakur Man Singh	...	2,800
63	Sholyan	...	Thakur Ranjit Singh	...	Thakur Sagram Singh	...	2,900

Under the manage-
ment of Deputy
Magistrate Kekri
Court of Wards

Court of Wards.

In the possession
of Kishengarh.
Court of Wards.

A List of Non-Tazimi Istimrardars in Ajmer-Merwara.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Istimrardar.	Father's name.	Estimated income of Estate now a days.	Whether under Court of Wards.
64	Shokli	Thakur Ram Singh	Thakur Bakht Singh	700	
65	Shokla	Thakur Bijai Singh	Thakur Mode Singh	5,600	Included in Declia Kalan.
66	Sankruja	Thakur Riehpai Singh	Thakur Samvat Singh	4,200	
67	Salaria	Thakur Kalyan Singh	Thakur Ishar Singh	1,900	Court of Wards.
68	Sadara	Thakur Madhho Singh	Thakur Akhai Singh	8,900	
69	Tankewas	Thakur Ragouraj Singh	Thakur Shambhu Singh	.....
70	Tiswaria	Thakur Kalyan Singh	Thakur Sardar Singh	2,700	

NOTE.

- (1) Amargarh pays Land Revenue to Bandanwara.
 (2) Sarana pays Land Revenue to Bhinai.
 (3) Chosla } pays Land Revenue to Bandanwara.
 (4) Chanthali }
 (5) Deokheri }
 (6) Bisundni } Do. to Sawar.
 (7) Tankawas } Do. to Sawar.
 (8) Rajpura } Do. to Sawar.
 (9) Mehru Khurd } Do. to Sawar.

Statement showing the population, area, estimated income, Government demand of the Istimrari Estates of Ajmer.

No.	Name of Estate.	Tribe.	No. of village.	Total population according to census of 1921.	Total area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.		
						Kharif.	Rabi.	
1	Manoharpur ...	Gor ...	1	822	3,750	363 11 6	721 1 0	
2	Junia (Tazimi) ...	Rahtor ...	14	5,498	34,475	2,672 12 0	3,488 11 0	
	Manda ...	" ...	1	145	1,729	...	...
	Lasaria ...	Charan ...	1	553	2,103	...	...
3	Bogla, Kalahera ...	Rahtor ...	2	948	5,403	670 3 0	964 6 2	
4	Keronj ...	" ...	1	732	4,597	683 4 0	1,092 9 1	
5	Deowalia Khurd... ..	" ...	1	479	2,153	286 11 6	536 9 3	
6	Mehrun Kalan (Tazimi)	" ...	8	5,816	22,585	2,229 0 0	3,375 15 1	
7	Tiswaria ...	" ...	1	417	2,774	406 4 3	649 13 7	
8	Nimod ...	" ...	1	257	1,669	247 15 0	386 8 7	
9	Sankaria ...	" ...	1	586	3,836	168 15 3	264 9 9	
10	Kadhara ...	" ...	1	2,141	5,841	806 1 8	1,268 9 7	

Statement showing population, area, Estimated Income, Government demand of the Istimrari Estates of Ajmer.

No.	Name of Estates.	Tribe.	No. of villages.	Total population according to census of 1921.	Total area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.		
						Kharif.	Rabi.	
11	Pisangan (Tazimi)	Rahtor	11	5,225	32,095	2,133	9 0	2,820 15 2
12	Khawas, Lisari	"	2	1,249	10,036	801	7 8	1,230 2 1
13	Pranhera	"	1	1,268	10,139	696	9 3	1,077 1 4
14	Para (Tazimi)	"	6	2,788	17,958	1,088	15 5	995 10 11
15	Meoda Khurd	"	1	396	2,305	420	1 0	396 6 0
16	Kodah	"	1	295	3,242	262	10 0	320 6 6
17	Sadara	"	1	963	3,316	368	8 0	545 0 0
18	Galgaon	"	1	731	2,900	344	15 0	490 12 6
19	Govindgarh (Tazimi)	"	1	2,122	10,362	1,073	11 2	1,492 15 10
	Jaswantpura	"	1	641				
20	Kharwa (Tazimi)	"	15	7,176	50,901	1,196	9 10	1,614 3 2
	Nason	"	1	299	3,682	...		...

	Bhawani Khara ...	...	Rahtor ...	1	...	Included in Kharwa.	...	...
	Deogarh ...	...	"	1	352	778	...	...
21	Mewaria ...	...	"	1	520	3,855	232 10 0	244 9 3
22	Bhinal (Tazimi) ...	...	"	23	14,172	79,674	4,299 12 9	4,385 6 8
	Sarana ...	...	"	1	881	6,502	...	...
23	Shailan ...	...	"	1	129	2,744	235 13 0	235 5 0
24	Bandanwara (Tazimi) ...	...	"	9	5,106	34,845	3,594 6 2	3,596 12 6
	Amargarh ...	...	"	1	185	1,858	...	...
25	Jotayan ...	...	"	1	731	5,883	633 2 1	632 14 5
26	Padlia ...	...	"	1	721	5,386	735 11 6	737 3 0
27	Jaola ...	...	"	1	583	4,624	...	...
28	Kalyanpura ...	...	"	1	295	2,571	254 6 6	255 7 3
29	Tantoti ...	...	"	3	2,284	12,620	1,509 14 0	1,512 15 9
3	Baori ...	...	"	1	229	2,455	225 10 0	226 2 5
31	ewalia Kalan (Tazimi)	...	"	5	3,233	18,415	1,829 15 0	1,831 7 0
32	Arwar ...	...	"	1	219	2,889	256 11 6	257 4 8
33	Shokli ...	...	"	1	165	1,258	138 6 6	139 9 2
34	Shokla ...	...	"	1	565	5,028	...	...

Statement showing population, area, Estimated Income, Government demand of the Istimari Estates of Ajmer.

No.	Name of Estates.	Tribe.	No. of villages.	Total population according to census of 1921.	Total area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.		
						Kharief.	Rabi.	
35	Raghunathgarh ...	Rahtor ...	1	203	2,663	340 11 6	341 6 7	
36	Gudha Kalan ...	" ...	1	594	3,394	308 4 0	309 4 0	
37	Barli (Tazimi) ...	" ...	8	3,404	22,401	1,824 0 0	1,824 6 5	
	Kania Khurd ...	" ...	1	413	3,139	...	...
38	Nagola ...	" ...	1	977	6,968	567 3 9	567 3 9	
39	Goela ...	" ...	3	1,431	8,253	1,112 3 6	1,112 4 6	
40	Deogaon Baghera (Tazimi) ...	" ...	2	4,631	22,598	2,407 0 4	3,755 6 7	
41	Nandsi ...	" ...	2	1,287	6,979	539 1 1	539 1 5	
42	Richmalian ...	" ...	1	480	3,420	337 4 3	337 5 4	
43	Salari ...	" ...	1	603	2,869	87 13 0	57 13 0	
44	Kabania ...	" ...	2	813	5,239	795 9 9	795 14 11	
45	Kerot (Tazimi) ...	" ...	3	1,263	8,660	750 15 5	1,013 5 7	

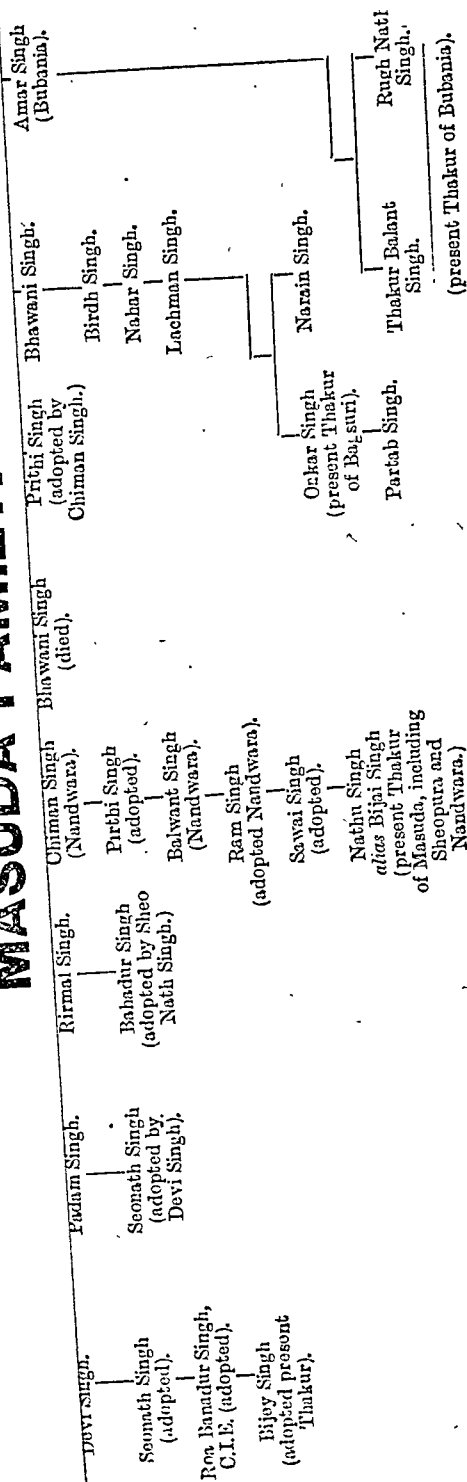
46	Kurthal ...	...	...	...	1	630	3,967	441	3	0	445	3	5
47	Kanai Kalan	...	...	...	1	313	3,834	150	9	6	158	0	10
48	Jetpura Jaidana	...	...	...	2	603	6,332	870	4	0	671	11	3
49	Santola ...	...	...	...	1	352	3,613	365	7	3	367	3	6
50	Richmalian	...	...	...	1	250	6,239	49	6	7	17	11	9
51	Sethan ...	...	...	...	1	193	2,617	224	7	10	397	7	5
52	Masuda (Tazimi)	...	...	...	26	17,846	98,773	3,465	9	3	6,487	8	6
	Jaysingpura	...	...	...	1	...	Included in Masuda.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandwara	...	...	...	1	858	6,039	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shergarh	...	...	...	1	795	5,614	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatebgarh	...	...	...	1	301	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kailu ...	...	...	...	1	194	2,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kesarpura	...	...	...	1	239	Included in Masuda.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akrol	...	...	...	1	102	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalawas	...	...	...	1	82	908	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jamola	...	...	...	1	1,190	6,258	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheopuri ...	...	...	...	1	246	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asan ...	...	...	...	1	207	Included in Masuda.	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Statement showing population, area, Estimated Income, Government demand of the Istimuri
Estates of Ajmer.*

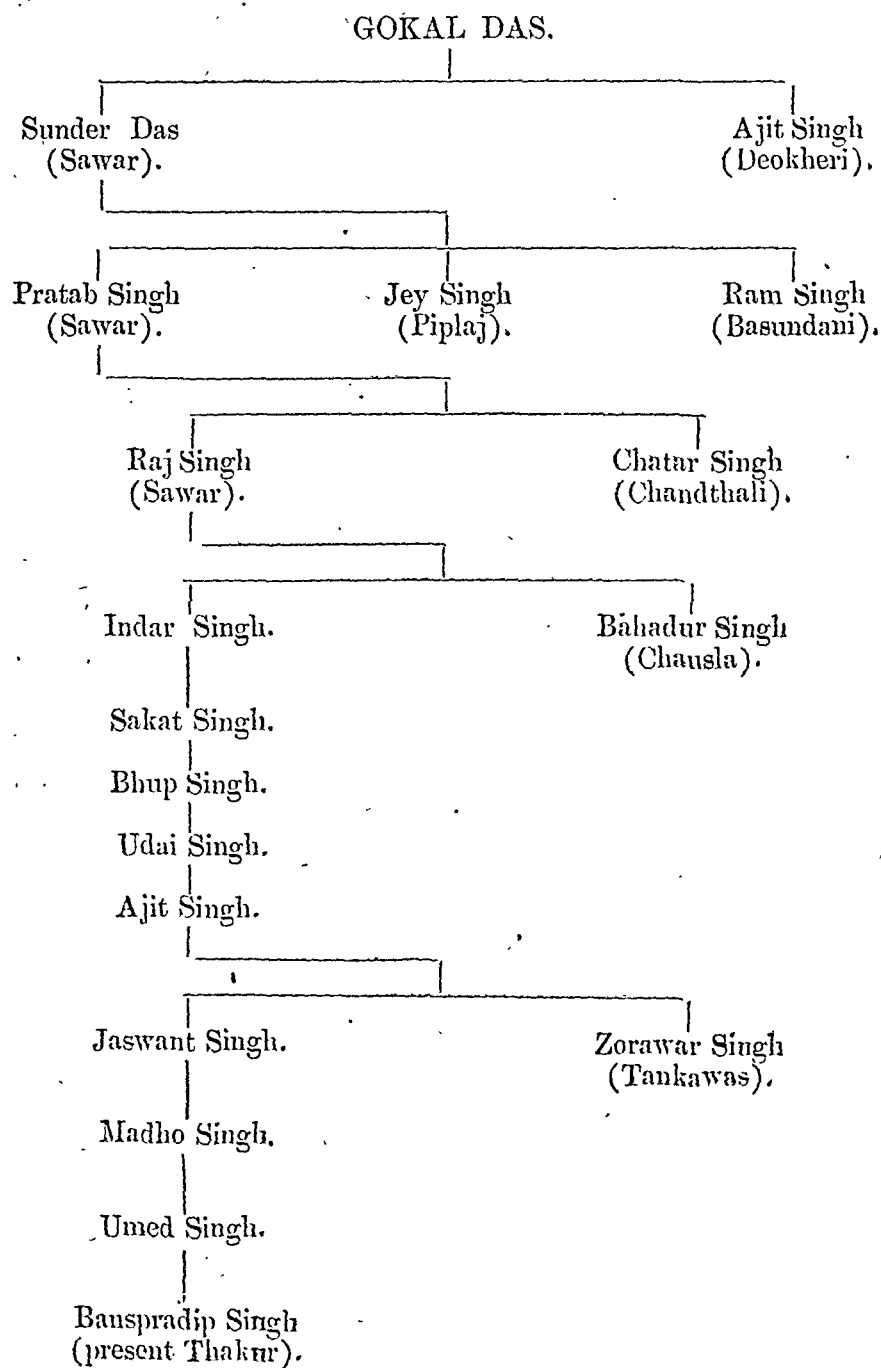
No.	Name of Estates.	Tribe.	No. of villages.	Total population according to census of 1921.	Total area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.	
						Kharif.	Rabi.
53	Sathana ...	Rahtor ...	1	1,750	11,242	672 3 0	1,034 6 0
54	Lamba ...	" ...	1	484	2,530	171 12 6	270 6 6
55	Nagar ...	" ...	1	402	2,573	177 6 0	272 3 7
56	Sakrani ...	" ...	1	1,516	6,265	118 8 0	661 2 0.
57	Bagauri ...	" ...	1	1,590	10,508	611 5 0	939 9 8
58	Bubania ...	" ...	1	567	4,619	332 5 6	285 5 6
59	Karel ...	" ...	1	2,052	7,818	1,026 10 9	236 10 9
60	Sawar (Tazimi)	Sesodia ...	21	11,965	61,443	3,904 10 0	744 4 0
	Deokheri ...	" ...	1	135	1,080	...	...
	Basundni ...	" ...	1	476	2,168
	Chand Shali ...	" ...	1	634	2,075
	Tankawas ...	" ...	1	336	2,101

MASUDA FAMILY.

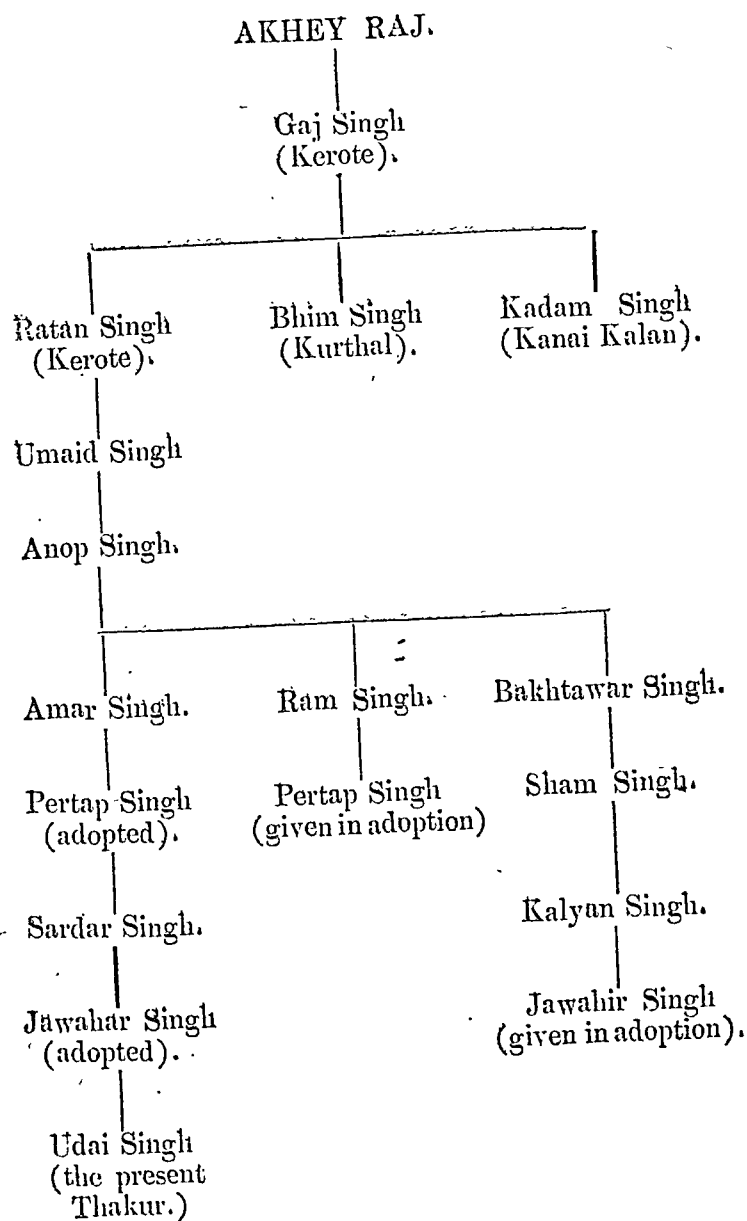
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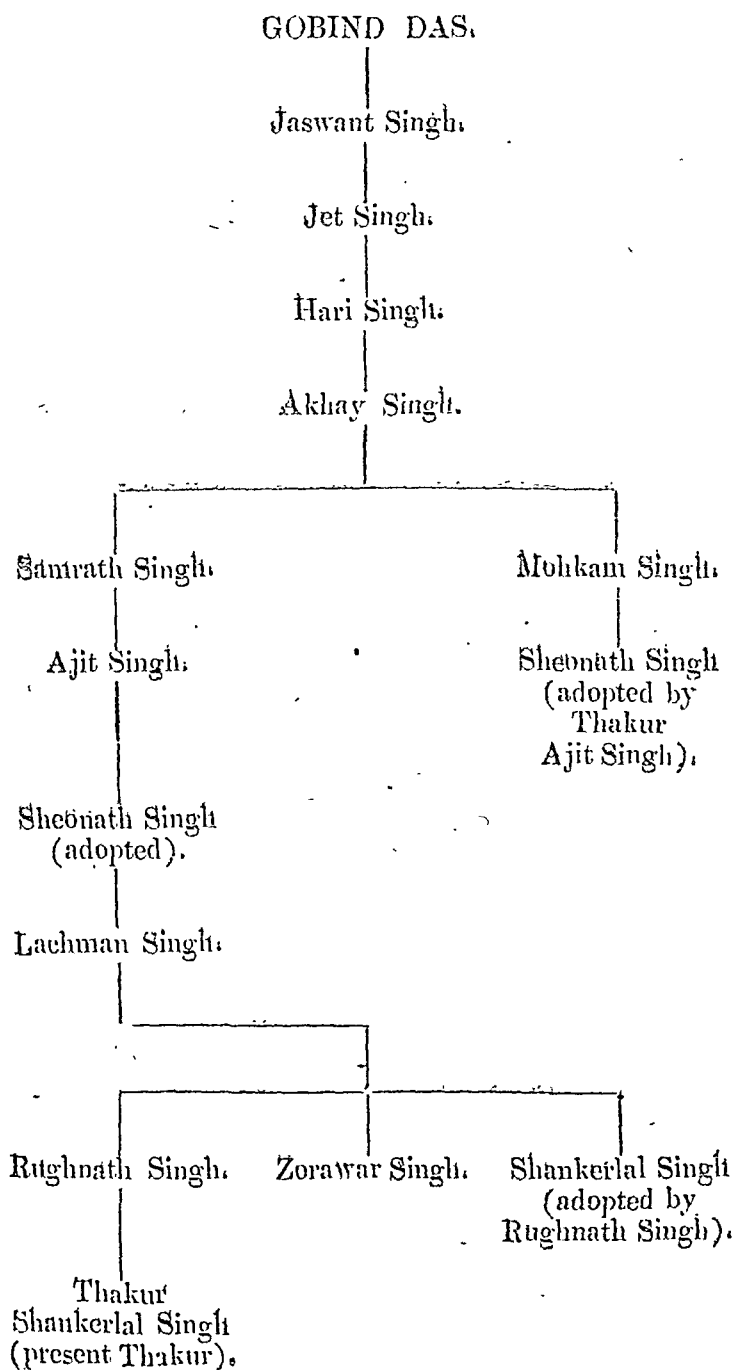


Pedigree showing the descent of Sawar Family.



Genealogical tree showing the descent of Kerote Family.



Pedigree showing Govindgarh Family.

Pedigree showing the descent of the Thakur of Kharwa.

UDAI SINGH.

Sakat Singh.

Karan Singh.

Hukma Gir.

Kalu Singh.

Fateh Singh.

Amar Singh.

Ram Singh.

Suraj Mal.

Deo Singh.

Chatar Singh.
(Deogarh).

Partap Singh.

Gulab Singh.

Ram Singh.

Sham Singli
(Bhawani Khera).

Jaswant Singh.

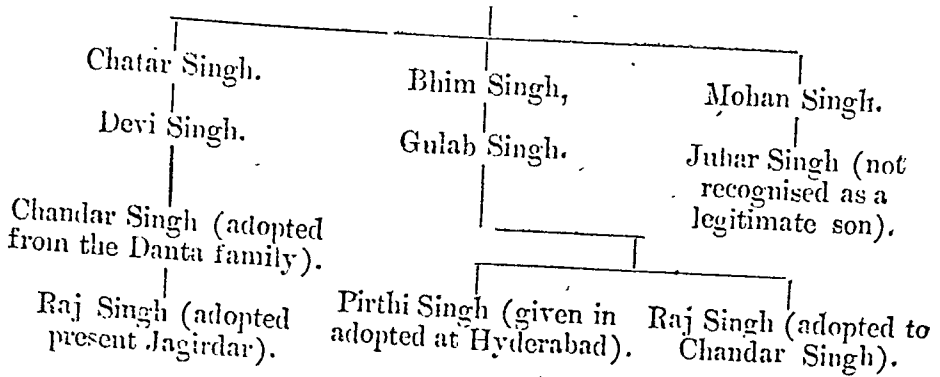
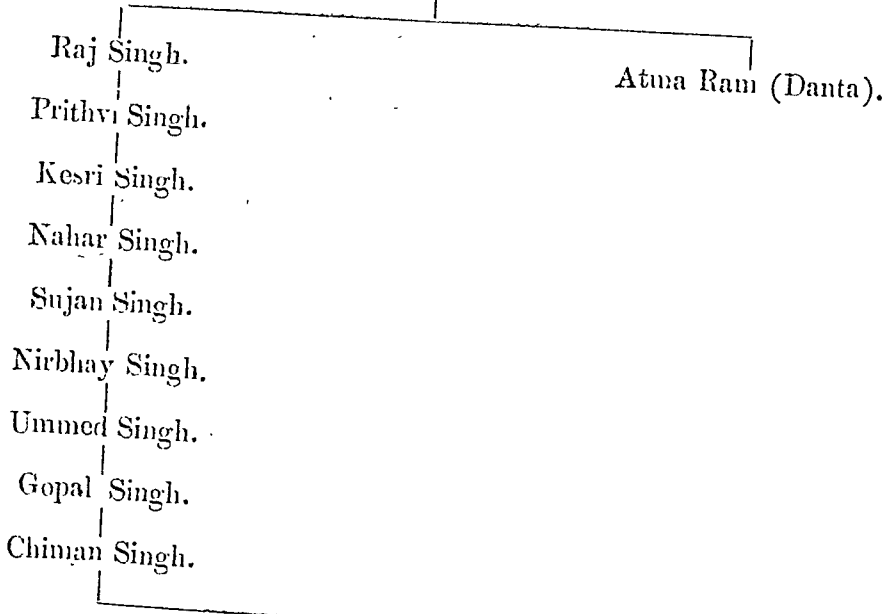
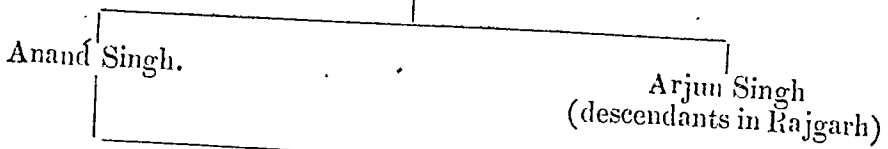
Rao Madho Singh.

Gopal Singh
(present Thakur
of Kharwa).

Ganpati Singh.

Genealogical table showing the descent of Rajgarh Family.

RAJA BITHAL DAS.



Chapter IV.

78. The following are the Istimrardars and Jagirdars in the Ajmer District:—

Tazimi Istimrardars.

1. Bhinai.
2. Sawar.
3. Masuda.
4. Pisangan.
5. Junia.
6. Dewalia.
7. Kharwa.
8. Bandanwara.
9. Baghsuri.
10. Mehrun.
11. Deogaon Baghera.
12. Govindgarh.
13. Tantoti.
13. Barli.
15. Para.
16. Kerot.

79. Minor Istimrardars.

1. Rajosi-Court of Wards.
2. Ajaisar.
3. Karekri.
4. Nausar.
5. Karel-Court of Wards.
6. Kotri.

80. Jagirdars.

1. Rajgarh.
2. Diwan of Dargah Khawaja Sahib.
3. Nawab of Boraj.
4. Raja of Gangwana.

5. Dodiana.
6. Jharwasa.
7. Mangliawas.
8. Nandla.
9. Morajhari.
10. Dilwara.

81. **Raja of Bhinai.—Jodha Rathore.**

He is the senior representative of the Marwar family in Ajmer. His title of Raja has by courtesy been continued to him by all British Officers though formally confirmed only in 1879. The Marwar Raj records show that the title of Raja was conferred on Thakur Udeybhan son of Dalel Singh (of the Jodha clan) of Bhinai in the Sambat year 1840 *i.e.*, A. D. 1783 by Maharaja Bijay Singh of Marwar, at Jodhpur, as a reward for Military Service done to the State on several occasions. Descended from the fourth son of Mahdeo Karan Sen (grandson of Chandra Sen) who came to Ajmer, slew the Bhils and received the pergunah of Bhinai with other lands from the Emperor Akbar in Jagir. The grandsons of Karan Sen divided the property between them, the elder taking Bhinai and the younger Deoli. The popular derivation of Bhinai is "Bhai nahin" *i.e.*, "no fear". The Raja of Bhinai is the premier Thakur of the District. His income is over Rs. 50,000. The present Raja is a minor under the Court of Wards.

82. **(2) Thakur of Sawar.—Sisodia.**

Almost the sole representative of the Mewar family in Ajmer. The second son of Udey Singh (the Maharana's ancestor and founder of Udaipur) was Sukht Singh from whom the present family is known as Sukhtawat. His grand son Gokal Dass was the founder of this estate. The Sawar estate is part of a grant made by the Emperor Jahangir to Gokal Dass who is said to have received 84 wounds in the service of the Emperor.

83. **(3) Thakur of Masuda.—Meratia Rathore.**

Descended from Hanwant Singh, a scion of the house of Dudhaji son of Jodha, Raja of Marwar. The Parganah of Masuda was given in Jagir to Hanwant Singh and his brothers by the Emperor Akbar on their expelling the Powar Rajputs. The Masuda estate is the richest in the District. Thakur Debi Singh of Masuda rendered Assistance to the British in their first subjugation of Mairwara in 1818-1819.

84. **(4) Raja of Pisangan.—Jodha Rathore.**

By courtesy he enjoys the title of Raja under a sanad from the Marwar Raj. The Raj record shows that the title was bestowed on Nathoo Singh son of Solun Singh (of the Jodha clan) by Maharaja Man Singh in the Sambat year 1863 *i.e.*, A. D. 1806 at Merta for service done to the State during the famous marriage dispute between the Darbars of Jodhpur and Udaipur.

Descended from Udai Singh, Raja of Marwar through Madho Singh, his fifth son, Kesri Singh the son of the latter ejected the Powar Rajputs from Pisangan and obtained grant in Jagir from the Emperor Shahjahan. The Thakurs of Junia and Mehrun and many others are offshoots of this house. The estate is a valuable one. Received the title of Raja as a distinction in 1885.

85. **(5) Rao of Junia.—Jodha Rathore.**

Descended from Udai Singh, Raja of Marwar when the one son of Kesri Singh expelled the Powars from Pisangan. The ancestor of Kalyan Singh expelled the Gors from Junia. The estate is a valuable one. Received the title of Rao in 1877.

86. **(6) Thakur of Deolia.—Jodha Rathore.**

The Thakur is the descendant of the younger grandson of Karan Sen. Udai Bhan was the progenitor of the Bhinai family and Akhey Raj of the Deolia family. The estate is a valuable one.

87. **(7) Rao of Kharwa.—Jodha Rathore.**

The Jagir is said to have been obtained by Sukh Singh, son of Mota Raja as a reward for saving the life of the Emperor Akbar. Received the title of Rao in 1887.

(8) Rao of Bandanwara.—Jodha Rathore.

Is a Junior scion of the same family as Bhinai and Deolia. He is descended from the 2nd son of Udai Bhan, founder of the Bhinai family. Received the title of Rao in 1877.

88. **(9) Raja of Rajgarh.—Gor Rajput.**

Is the principal representative of the Gor Rajputs in Ajmer, the Gors are said to have come from Bengal in the time of the grand Prithvi Raj, Chuhan; whose daughter Raja Bachraj married. The Gor Rajputs succeeded to the waning power of the Powars under the Chouhan dynasty, but have now been almost everywhere superseded themselves by the Rathores. The Maharattas, and after them the British held the Rajgarh estate Khalsa. In A. D. 1874 the British Government settled a Jagir to this fallen estate. The title of Raja is a courtesy title confined to the Ajmer District.

89. **(10) Raja of Gangwana.**

His family is an offshoot of the Ralaota family. The received is also a Jagirdar of two other villages. He enjoys the title

by courtesy; being descended from the same stock as the Maharaja of Kishengarh. His ancestor Bir Singh was expelled from Rupnagar by the Kishengarh Maharaja and took service with the Maharattas: Madhoji Scindia bestowed the villages now held by the family with other lands on the sons of Bir Singh in recognition of his services and his bravery *Bir Singh fell at Panipat*.

90. *Govindgarh*.—Govind Dass progenitor of this family was the oldest son of Bhagwan Dass, the Maharaja of Marwar, who was a favourite of Emperor Akbar. He populated the village of Govindgarh and built a durable fort there. The Thakur of Govindgarh pays Rs 2,418-4-0 on account of Government demand annually.

91. *Bagsuri*.—The family of Bagsuri sprang from Masuda and Lal Singh, the progenitor of the family and younger brother of Hanwant Singh populated the villages by building a fort there. The Thakur of Bagsuri pays Rs. 1,410-0-4 on account of Government tribute.

92. *Tantoti*.—The villages of Baore, Tantoti, Shergarh and Muthanian were granted to Narsingh Dass, the progenitor of the family, for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 2,897-13-9 on account of Government demand annually and has the villages of Tantoti, Shamgarh and Muthanian in his possession

93. *Kerot*.—This village fell to the share of Guj Singh, at the time, when his eldest brother Eshur Dass partitioned the Parganah of Devalia among his brothers. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,854-15-0 on account of Government tribute annually.

94. *Kaibania*.—This village was granted to Arjun Singh, the ancestor of the family, from Devalia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,486-1-2 on account of Government tribute annually and has the village of Goodlee and Motcepura in his possession.

95. *Koorthal*.—It was granted to Bhim Singh, the ancestor of the family, from Kerot for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 855-3-0 on account of Government tribute annually.
Received

96. *Jaithana*.—This village was granted to Hari Singh from Devalia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,497/- on account of Government tribute annually and has the villages of Jaithana and Judana in possession.

97. *Rajosi*.—This family is originally of the Chohan extraction, but was converted to Mohamedanism by the Emperors of Delhi. It is said that Mayaji, the ancestor of the family and the founder of the village, was settled in the barren land of Rajosi by Emperor Jahangir for protecting the city of Ajmer and the outposts of the district. The Khan pays Rs. 1,386-2-0 on account of Government tribute annually and has a few villages in his possession.

98. *Deogaon Baghera*.—The village of Deogaon was taken by Nahar Singh the progenitor of the family in 1885 by turning the Gor Rajputs out of it. He also occupied the village of Baghera, by defeating the Sesodia Rajputs in a battle which was fought between them near Baghera. The Thakur pays Rs. 5,935-8-2 on account of Government tribute annually and has the villages of Deogaon, Kabra, Dhanee, Lachhipura,, Khera Dholpura, Rampura, Dayalpura, Nayagaon, Soorajpura, Balapura and Bhagera Khas in his possession.

99. *Barli*.—The villages of Barli, Nagola, Goila, Kania Khurd, and Peeroleekhurd fell to the share of Deodass, at the time when his elder brother Eshardass partitioned the parganah of Devalia among his brothers. The Thakur pays Rs. 3,353-6-0 on account of Government demands annually.

100. *Mewaria*.—Jait Singh, the progenitor of the family, was the youngest son of Maharaja Udey Singh of Marwar who was a favourite of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi. It is said that the village was populated by Thakur Ram Singh in a Forest in 1651. The Thakur pays Rs. 445-15-3 on account of Government demands annually.

101. *Mehrun*.—The village of Mehrun, Tuswaria Nemode, Khandera, and Sanguria fell to the share of Karan Singh, the progenitor of the family, at the time when his father Sugansingh

partitioned his estate among his three sons. The Thakur pays Rs. 5,359-8-1 on account of Government demands annually and has the following villages in his possession. Mehrun, Rampura, Raghunathpura, Balapura, Pedalora, Boondree, Sidharee, Kachuria, Beerwara, Deopura, Anolee and Bhimrawas.

102. *Khwas and Sursuree*.—The villages Khwas and Sursuree which situate near the Junia estate fell to the share of Bagh Singh the progenitor of the family at the time when Kalyan Singh the Thakur of Pranhera partitioned his estate between himself and his above-mentioned brother. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,737-13-9 on account of Government demands annually.

The villages of Pranhera, Khwas and Sursuree were granted to Kalyan Singh the ancestor of the family from the Pisangan estate for maintenance. The Thakur of Pranhera pays Rs. 1,695-8-7 on account of Government tribute annually.

103. The villages of Para, Mewa Khurd and Goodha fell to the share of Sham Singh the ancestor of the family at the time when Soojan Singh the ancestor of the Thakur of Pisangan partitioned his estate between his three sons. He also occupied the villages of Chhoparia and Ekulsingha by turning the Gor Rajputs out of them. The Thakur pays Rs. 2,492-4-5 on account of Government demand annually and has the following villages in his possession.

Para, Barkakhera, Ganeshpura, Omdia, Soojanpura, Chhopuria Rajpura, Ekulsingha, Nulukh and Ogenka Khera.

104. *Keronj*.—This village was granted to Samwat Singh from the Junia estate for maintenance. The Thakur of Keronj pays Rs. 1,723-5-9 on account of Government demands annually.

105. *Kalehera and Boogla*.—The villages of Kalehera and Boogla were granted to Dalel Singh from the Parganah of Junia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,600-3-2 on account of Government demands annually.

106. *Devalia Khurd*.—This village was granted to Dheerut Singh from the Perganah of Junia for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 799-13-9 on account of Government demands annually.

107. *Tuswaria*.—This village was granted to Mohbet Singh from the Perganah of Mehrun for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,023-4-10 on account of Government demands annually.

108. *Nemode*.—The village was granted to Bahadur Singh, the progenitor of the family, from the Parganah of Mehrun for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 612-9-7 on account of Government tribute annually.

109. *Kadhera*.—This village fell in the share of Zalim Singh the progenitor of the family, at the time when Nabar Singh, the Thakur of Mehrun, partitioned his estate among his three sons in 1755. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,914-7-9 on account of Government demands annually.

110. *Sholian*.—This village was granted to Huthu Singh from the Perganah of Bhinai for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 455-8-0 on account of Government demands annually.

111. *Jotayan*.—This village was granted to Mansingh from the Perganah of Bandanwara for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,207-7-0 on account of Government demands annually.

112. *Padla*.—This village was granted to Fatehsingh, the ancestor of the family, from Bandanwara for maintenance. The Thakur pays Rs. 1,424-7-6 on account of Government demands annually, and has the villages of Chaweenda and Padla in his possession.

113. *Ajeysur*.—This family is originally of Chohan extraction, but was converted to Mohmeddanism by the Emperors of Delhi. It is said that Kabeerkhan and his own brother Thakursee (the ancestors of the family) were settled in the village of Ajeysur by the Sultans of the Tugluk dynasty for the protection of Ajmer. The Khan pays Rs. 201-15-0 on account of Government tribute.

114. *Kharekree*.—This family is originally of the Chohan extraction, but was converted to Mohamedanism by the Emperors of Delhi. This village fell in the share of Jamalsbah, the ancestor of the family, at the time when his brother Allah Bux partitioned his estate (which included the villages of Ajesur and Kharekree) between himself and his brother. The Khan pays Rs. 212-15-6 on account of Government tribute annually.

115. *Nosar*.—This family is originally of the Chohan extraction, but was converted to Mohamedanism by the Emperors of Delhi. It is said that Dilawar Khan, the ancestor of the family, was settled by the Moghul Emperors for the protection of the Pushkar Pass.

116. *Kotri*.—This village was donated by Raja Keramsen, the ancestor of the Bhinai family, to Bhawaneedan Charan at the time when he occupied the pergunah of Bhinai by turning Madlia Bhil out of the village. The Charan pays Rs. 123-6-9 on account of Government tribute annually.

Diwan Durgah Khwaja Sahib.

117. *Sajjadda Nashin*.—Lineal descendant of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, who came to Ajmer in A.D. 1195 from Sanjar in Khurasan.

The Dargah belongs to the Sunni sect and is endowed with 18 villages bringing in a Revenue of about 25,000. Emperor Akbar in company with his empress performed the pilgrimage to this temple on foot in expiation of a vow he made when entreating Heaven to grant him a son. The founder is said to have died at a great age in the year 1235 A.D. The Dewanji is the spiritual Head of the Dargah and besides large offerings, which he shares with the servitors of the shrine he holds 3 villages in Ajmer; besides Jagir in Hyderabad (Deccan) and Jaipur States for his own support. The great fair of the "Urs" in the month of Rajab at Ajmer to which Mohamedans from different places flock, is held in commemoration of the 7 days retirement of the saint, at the expiration of which term he was found dead in his cell. The Dewan is known to all Indian Mohamedans as "Wali-ul-Hind".

Beawar.

118. *Khan of Hathun*.—Boodha Khan of Hathun was the descendant of Bhopat Khan who commanded the garrison of Hathun in the fort of that name, when the detachment of Nasirabad Troops was sent to subjugate Merwara early in the year 1818. Bhopat Khan was killed. The family were notorious and powerful robbers the curse of Meywar-Boodha Khan is the leading and influential family in the Beawar Tehsil Since the the subjugation of Merwara it has always been a loyal subject of British Government.

119. *Khan of Chang*.—Chang was one of the former strongholds of Merwara on the Marwar border. The head of the family from which both the Mairs and Merats, who now inhabit the tract of hilly country known as Merwara derive their origin. He is a leading and influential petty chief, a loyal subject, and now the Head man in the Marwar Perganah in the immediate neighbourhood of Beawar, (Nayanagar).

Todgarh.

120. *Rawat of Kookra*.—One of the Headman of the Todgarh Tehsil, and leading man in his immediate neighbourhood in the country adjoining the Meywar Frontier. His family has ever since the subjugation of the tract of Merwara been staunch, and loyal to the British Government. His position and rank is already recognised amongst the tribe by the petty title of Rao, although this title does not carry with it the same patent of nobility, as held from any of the Leading Rajput houses.

121. *Rawat of Barar*.—The Barar Rawats are another leading family in the Todgarh Tehsil. Their ancestors fought well and defended the Fort of Barar when the tract was subjugated by the British Government; since then the family has been staunch and loyal. The Rawats exercise great influence over the tribe and are always ready to assist British officials. The Rawat is worthy of some consideration and is also recognised in the tribe by the petty title of Rao.

122. *Rawat of Dewair*.—A Rawat of Merwara, the leading man in the Dewair Tehsil. The Headmen of this family are known by the petty title of Thakur which in their case does not carry the same prestige, as the same title, was held by a Thakur deriving his patent of nobility from a Leading Rajputs house. The father of Hira Rawat was shot in an encounter with Mena dacoits in company with a Police officer and a Havaldar of the Merwara Battalion when assisting British Officers in the attempt to secure the bond. The family has been invariably staunch and loyal and always ready to give cheerful assistance in furthering the efforts of British Officers.

Pushkar.

It is 7 miles to the West of Ajmer. It is picturesquely situated on the lake with hills on three sides. It is fed from the Nagh Pahar. Pushkar is the most sacred place of the Hindus in India. It is the "Goru" of all sacred places. No pilgrimage is supposed to be complete till this pilgrimage is undertaken. The origin of Pushkar is thus given in the Padam Puran of the Hindus: Brahma the creator of the world was in search of a suitable place to perform a Yagna according to the Vedas. As he reflected, the lotus fell from his hand and he resolved to perform the sacrifice where it fell. The lotus rebounding struck the earth in 3 places; water issued from all three, and Brahma descending called the name of the place Pushkar, after the lotus. The three places are situated within a circuit of about 6 miles and are called the Jyeshtha (older) Pushkar, the Madheya (Central) Pushkar, and the Kanishta (called Boodha Pushkar). The Jyeshtha Pushkar is the place where Brahma prepared to perform his Yagna. All the Gods attended. As, however no important function, religious or social, can be performed amongst the Hindus by a man unless he is joined in it by his wife, for according to Hindus a man and his wife both together form one entity and the one without the other always remains only a part and not a whole Brahma had to wait for his wife Savatri to begin the Yagna. Savatri would not come without Lakshmi (wife of Vishnu), Parvati (wife of Siva), Indarani (wife of Indra), whom the God Pavan (air) had been sent to summon. As the auspicious hour

was getting very near, Savatri would not come unless accompanied by the other Godesses, Brahma was angry and asked Indra to get him a girl whom he could marry and begin the Yagna Indra brought a Gujar's daughter named Gayatri. Brahma married her and the Yagna commenced. A demon appeared and interrupted the sacrifice at the instigation of Siva. Eventually, Siva removed the interruption on the condition that he should also have a temple to himself at Pushkar. Savitri appeared as the sacrifice was nearing its end. Seeing Gayatri in her place, she became enraged; Brahma tried to pacify her, but did not succeed. She went away in a rage to the hill called Ratna Gir (the hill of gems) to the South of Pushkar on which stands a temple dedicated to her. The largest and the most fashionable of the fairs of Ajmer is held here every year on Bhadwan Sud 8th (August). Pushkar is famous for its temple of Brahmaji. Varohji and Rangji and the Atmateshwar Mahadeo. Savatri-Papmochni. The temple of Varohji was built by King Ar-noraja in (1123-50 A. D.) who built the Anasagar at Ajmer and made some repairs to the Pushkar Lake. The temple of Brahmaji was rebuilt in Sambat 1866 (1809) by Gokal Chand Parakh, a Member of the Scendhia at a cost of Rs. 1,30,000. Rangji's temple the most famous temple. It belongs to Ramanuja Vaishnawas. The priests of this temple are all Madras Brahmins. New Rangji's temple has recently been built by a Mahajan of Dedwana on the the lines of the old one. It has been nicely built. In the month of Kartik a fair is held when people from distant places come in large numbers to Pushkar in those days. Horse and cattle fair is also held during this period.

Cattle tax is imposed on Horses, Cattle and Camels by the District Board. For the last three years the income has been raised and it amounts to Rs. 18,000. In Pushkar there are two sections of "Brahmins, those of the "Bas Kalan" and those of the "Bas Khurd and these two are perpetually quarrelling. The Brahmins of the first bas, are the old residents and they number among their Jajmans all the Sovereign Chiefs of Rajwara, with the exception of the Maharaja of Jaipur, Kishengarh and some others. They have said to

have investigated the rival claims and to have decided that the Brahmans of the "Bas Khurd" are the real Brahmans.

The rate of tax on the sale of animals at the Pushkar Fair from 1924 is as under:—

(1)	Bullocks and she buffaloes	...	Rs.	2	0	0	per head.
(2)	Camels	... ..	"	3	0	0	"
(3)	He buffaloes and cows	...	"	0	8	0	"
(4)	Horses valuing Rs. 100/- & under	...	"	3	0	0	"
(5)	Horses valuing upwards Rs. 100/-	...	"	5	0	0	"
(6)	Mules and Donkeys	...	"	0	4	0	"

Chapter V.**Revenue Rules abridged and made easy.**

INDEX.

1. Land Revenue Regulation II of 1877.
2. Annual Record.
3. Mutation.
4. Lamberdars.
5. Patwaries.
6. Girdawars.
7. Registrar Girdawars.
8. Reclamation of waste land.
9. Irrigation Regulation No. VIII of 1887.
10. Irrigation Rules.
11. Lapse and continuance of revenue free grants.
12. Rules for the preservation of boundary and survey marks.
13. Reduction of chahi assesment in khalsa areas when a well ceases to be of use.
14. Rules for the conduct of experimental crop cuttings.
15. Rules for the correct maintenance of the village maps and Khasra.
16. Variable assessment rules.

Land Revenue Regulations II of 1877.

PART I.

- s. 2. 1. Agricultural year commences from 1st of June (1925) present.
2. Fasli year commences from 1st of October (1333 Fasli) present.
3. Financial year commences from 1st of April (1925) present.
4. Calendar year commences from 1st of January (1925) present.
5. Bakrami Sambat year commences from Jaith Sudi (1982) present.
6. Hijri commences from Moharram (1343).

Malguzar. "Malguzar" means a person liable for the payment of revenue assessed on an estate.

Collector. "Collector" means an Officer-in-charge of a district appointed by the Government to collect revenue due to Government and to control all the proceeds connected with its collection or with the treatment of all matters connected with agricultural lands.

Revenue Officer. "Revenue Officer" includes:—

- (1) The Commissioner of Ajmer when acting under this regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation.
- (2) A Collector.

- (3) Any person whom the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint by name or by office to do anything required by a Revenue Officer or anything to be done by a Government Officer or under any rule made under this regulation and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this regulation.

PART II.

(a) Rights of the Government.

Except in the case of an Istamrari estate the Government is the sole owner of all mines whether opened and unopened of metal, coal and other minerals and is entitled to take free or authorise persons who have entered into any contract with it to take free from any quarry, whether previously worked or not as much stone, kanker, gravel, sand or other like substance needed for any public purpose. If by the exercise of the above rights any damage is caused to the surface of the land occupied in such mines and quarries, the owner or occupier of such land shall be entitled to get compensation determined by a Revenue Officer.

Rights in regard
to mines and
quarries
S. 3.

The soil of all Government tanks and embankment is the property of Government. The Government is also entitled to the exclusive use and control of the water of all streams flowing in natural channels and of all natural collections of water and of all Government tanks.

Rights in regard
to tanks and
waters.
S. 4 and 5.

Except with the permission of the Revenue Officer no person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land belonging to Government.

Rights of
Government as
regards
pasturage.
S. 6.

(b) Co-ownership and Partition.

Co-ownership.

The system of village tenures in Khalsa villages is generally "Bhaiyachara Gairmukammil" in which the proprietors hold agricultural lands in their respective holdings as well as undivided common land, which is locally called "Shamlat deh" in proportion to the extent of his proprietary right in his exclusive holding.

Rights of
villages in
common lands.
S. 7.

Any proprietor of the village who with the consent of the majority of the Khewatdars permanently improves any common land by sinking a well constructing an embankment, planting, draining or otherwise shall become the owner of such land but common lands not so improved shall be treated as a tenure held by a tenant at will whether such land be in the occupancy of a village proprietor or other person except in the case of any written agreement to the contrary.

Partition of
common village
and other lands.
S. 8.

There are two classes of partition of agricultural lands:—

- (1) Partition of village common land.
- (2) Partition of other land held jointly by two or more sharers.

In case of (i) every sharer irrespective of what will be the quantity of the common land after the partition, can apply for partition to a Revenue Officer bût in case of (ii) no partition can be made through the Revenue Agency, provided the area of the land in each share, after such partition should not be less than 10 bighas chahi.

or 15 bighas talabi or abi

or 30 bighas barani

or

a proportion of such classes of land equal to 10 bighas of chahi land.

When the application has been presented and notices served on the sharers the objections will be decided. A Revenue Officer can effect the partition in the following modes:—

Application
notice and
Objections.
S. 10, 11, 12.

- (1) By the sharers among themselves.
- (2) By arbitrators choosen by the sharers if they consent to choose arbitrators.
- (3) By the Revenue Officer and his subordinates.
- (4) By arbitrators appointed by the Revenue Officer.

Modes.
S. 16.

The examination of the above order shall be deferred for 15 days for admission of an appeal.

After the expiry of the above period if no such appeal has been preferred the partition will be carried out.

Order of parti-
tion when to be
carried out.
S. 17.

The cost of making the requisite measurements and preparing the records shall be payable by the sharers proportionately at the discretion of the Revenue Officer.

Cost of making
partition.
S. 19.

(c) Istamarari Estates.

Istamarari estates
defined.
S. 20.

I-tamrari estate means a Zamindari estate which pays permanently a fixed land revenue under a sanad granted by the Chief Commissioner with previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council before the passing of Regulation II of 1877. An Istamrardar means the holder of such an estate or his successor in interest.

The rights of proprietorship are vested in the Istamrardar and all the tenants of any land are only tenants at-will.

Tenants at will
on Istamrari
estate.
S. 21.

The Istamrardar has no power to make any sort of permanent alienation of his estate or any portion of it except for public or industrial purposes or charge such

Alienation of
Istamrari estates.
S. 22.

The compensation will be ascertained in the following way :—

- (1) If the land is in cultivated state 20 times the land revenue, if such land were assessed to its full land revenue.
- (2) If uncultivated three times the land revenue if such land were assessed to full revenue as if it were a cultivated land.
- (3) In addition to above, further amount shall be allowed for trees, tanks, embankment, houses, building and other works.

After determining the compensation in the manner described the Collector may pay it to the person entitled to receive it and may take possession of the land.

No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against an Istamrardar without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner and no Court other than that of a District Magistrate or a Sessions Judge is competent to entertain such proceedings. But if either of the said Court thinks that immediate action is necessary for the ends of justice, such proceedings can be instituted in the above Courts, without such sanction. The Chief Commissioner may however quash the proceedings adopted without previous sanction.

Privilege of
Istamrardars in
Criminal
proceedings. .
S. 27.

The Istamrardar shall not be arrested in execution of any process of any Civil or Revenue Court without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner. No decree for money is to be executed against any Istamrardar after his death and no decree for money is to be passed against the representative of the deceased.

In Civil and
Revenue
proceedings.
S. 28 and 29.

Bhum.
S. 31.

(d) The term Bhumia is derived directly from Bhum land, which means an "Allodial proprietor", who is a body of armed husbandmen, feudal militia paying a quit rent and liable to be called out for any local service or in an invasion. The land held by such husbandmen is locally called Bhum for which a Sanad may have been granted whether before or after the passing of the Regulation.

Proprietary
right in Bhum.
S. 32.

In such land no person shall be deemed to have any proprietary right except the persons named in such Sanad and their successors.

Succession to
a Bhum when
there is a
male issue.
S. 33.

When a Bhumia dies leaving sons or male issue descended from him whether by birth or adoption or when after the death of a Bhumia his widow has power to adopt a son to him, the Bhum shall devolve according to the custom of the family.

Succession to
Bhum when
there is no
male issue.
S. 34.

If any contest with regard to succession to Bhum arises then the Governor-General shall decide it himself or he may appoint any other officer for deciding the same. If the Governor-General thinks that the question should better be decided by a Civil Court he may grant a certificate on the authority of which a suit shall be instituted in a competent Civil Court.

Claims for
maintenance
against Bhumia.
S. 35.

Any claim for maintenance or for land in lieu of it made by any member of the Bhumia's family shall be preferred through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

Restrictions on
alienations.
S. 36.

No person holding a Bhum Sanad shall alienate or charge the Bhum or his share thereof by sale, gift, lease, mortgage or otherwise to any person who is not a co-sharer.

(e) Holdings wholly or partially exempt from assessment.

No exemption total or partial from land revenue is to be made to any person except under a Sanad from the Chief Commissioner.

No exemption from land revenue except under Sanad.
S. 37.

The Chief Commissioner may grant any such exemptions subject to such limitations as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

Power to grant exemptions.
S. 38.

(f) Exproprietary tenants and other tenants with rights of occupancy.

Any person who has lost or parted with his proprietary rights in any holding temporarily or permanently and has since continual possession of any of the lands confined in such holding, which as a owner he kept under his own cultivation and pays rent $-\frac{5}{4}$ in the rupee less than the prevailing rate paid by tenants at will is called an Exproprietary tenant.

Exproprietary tenants.
S. 41.

Application for fixing rent due from an exproprietary occupancy tenant which was not either fixed at settlement or its term has expired may be made to a Revenue Officer who should ascertain the productive powers of such land and fix rent in the case of an exoccupancy tenant at the prevailing rate paid by similar tenants in the neighbourhood for similar quality of land and in the case of an exproprietary tenant at $-\frac{5}{4}$ in the rupee less than that paid by tenants at will in the neighbourhood for similar lands.

Applications to fix rent.
S. 42 and 43.

The enhancement of rent payable by a tenant for a specified period can be made by a Revenue Officer on receipt of an application provided (1) the quantity of land has increased by alluvial or (2) the area of the land is greater than that for which it was previously fixed or (3) the value of the outturn raised from such land has increased save at the expense of the tenant.

Grounds of enhancement during term for which rent fixed.
S. 44.

Grounds of
abatement
payable.
S. 45.

The abatement of rent by a tenant for a specified period can be made by a Revenue Officer on receipt of an application, provided (1) the quantity of land has been decreased by diluvion (2) or the area of the land is smaller than that for which it was previously fixed or (3) the value of the outturn from such lands has been decreased by any cause beyond his own control.

Enhancement
or abatement
orders when to
take effect.
S. 46.

Every enhancement or abatement order shall come into force from the beginning of the agricultural year next following the date of such order.

Changes of rent
from money
to kind.
S. 47.

No alteration in the mode for payment of rent from money to kind and vice versa shall be made unless both the landlord and the tenant agree, where such dispute arises the Collector may commute rent payable in kind to rent in money.

(g) Division of crops and the estimate of the produce.

Power to
divide crops.
S. 48.

The Revenue Officer on the application of the Landlord or the tenant for the division of crop proceeds to the spot when the crop has reached maturity on a day of which notice is given to both parties and make such crop to be cut and gathered and divided according to the shares as they are entitled to get.

Remedy for
error in
division.
S. 49.

On account of any mistake of the Revenue Officer if either party receives less than the share to which he is entitled he may institute a suit against the other one to realise the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him at the price which prevailed on such date within three months from the date of the completion of such division. If within the said period no such suit is instituted the division shall be considered to have been rightly made.

When an estimate (kunta) of the standing crop is to be made, the Revenue Officer on the application by the owner or the tenant when the crop has reached perfection proceeds on a day of which notice is given to parties and should determine the produce of the crop in the following manner:—

Power to estimate standing crop.
S. 50.

- (a) Each of the parties shall appoint an arbitrator and the Revenue Officer, shall appoint a third arbitrator.
- (b) If either party fails to attend or appoint an arbitrator the Revenue Officer may appoint an arbitrator for him.
- (c) The arbitrators thus appointed shall inspect the crop and if any two agree the Revenue Officer shall declare it in accordance with such estimate.
- (d) If no two of the arbitrators agree, the Revenue Officer shall after inspecting the crop make his own estimate and declare it in accordance therewith.

Within three months from the date of the declaration either party may bring a suit against the other to set it aside on the ground that the estimate was made in bad faith and on no other ground. If no such suit is instituted then the declaration shall be considered final.

Remedy when estimate is made in bad faith.
S. 51.

(h) Ejectment of tenants.

An occupancy tenant shall be ejected only in execution of decrees for an arrear of rent or a decree for ejectment but an exproprietary tenant shall not be so ejected without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

Certain tenants to be ejected only in execution of decrees.
S. 52.

Mode of
ejecting other
tenants.
S. 53

If a landlord desires to eject a tenant-at-will he may serve him with a written notice not less than one month before the commencement of the agricultural year. If he does not quit the land before the agricultural year commences, the landlord may present an application to the Revenue Officer for help to eject.

The Revenue Officer if satisfied that the tenant is a tenant-at-will and the notice of ejectment was served as required may order the ejectment of such tenant.

Ejectment in
execution of a
decree for
arrears.
S. 54.

Any tenant may be ejected in execution of a decree for arrears of rent if such decree has remained unsatisfied for one month.

Compensation
claimable by
tenant ejected.
S. 55.

The tenant who has made any permanent improvement by sinking a well, constructing an embankment, planting, draining or otherwise is not to be ejected unless the landlord pays him the value of such improvement at the time of ejectment. If the parties do not agree the Revenue Officer shall determine such value.

When tenant
at-will may
relinquish.
S. 56.

The rent paid by a tenant-at-will in any agricultural year shall be continued during the succeeding agricultural year unless such tenant gives notice to his landlord for relinquishment or unless his landlord before the beginning of such succeeding year ejects him from such land or lets it to some other person.

PART III.

Land Revenue Settlement.

(A) ASSESSMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

Offer of
settlement
of estate.
S. 57, 58 & 59.

A settlement of an estate owned by one person shall be offered to that person, when it is owned by several persons it may be offered to such persons or Lambardars or other representatives. The term for which it is made shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

When the Settlement Officer has satisfied himself for what amount an estate should be assessed he shall declare it to the persons to whom the settlement of such estate is to be made and they shall execute an agreement in writing. They will be responsible for payment of such amount from the date the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Declaration of tenants to persons to be offered settlement.
S. 60 & 61.

The Settlement Officer may exclude those persons from such estate who refuse to accept the proposed assessment and may make a settlement of such estate with any other person or may take such estate under his direct management. Such exclusion in no case should extend beyond the term of the settlement.

Exclusion of proprietors.
S. 62.

The persons who have been excluded shall be entitled from the Government during the time of their exclusion for a yearly allowance, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than 5 per cent or more than 10 per cent of the net amount recovered by Government from such estate.

Allowance to persons excluded.
S. 63.

The persons bound by the Agreement and their successors in interest while they continue to be the owners be jointly and severally responsible for such payment.

Joint and several liability.
S. 64.

(B) OF THE SETTLEMENT RECORD.

When settlement of an estate is to be made, a settlement record consisting of the following documents or of as many of them as the Chief Commissioner may direct in addition to the agreement described above shall be prepared:—

Settlement record.
S. 65.

- (1) A pedigree table (Shijra Nasab) showing all the proprietors of the land.
- (2) A map (Naksha Kishtwar) showing the boundaries of all the fields in such village or villages.

- (3) A statement (Naksha Malikan Arazi) of the owners of the field shown in such map.
- (4) A statement (Naksha Qabizan Arazi) of the occupiers of such fields and of the status of such occupiers.
- (5) A statement (Tafriq Jama) of the amount of revenue payable as among themselves by such owner or occupier in respect of his holding.
- (6) A statement (Naksha Asamian Lakhiraj) of persons holding land revenue free in such estate and of the land so held.
- (7) A record (Wajib-ul-urz) of any custom - prevailing.
- (8) An abstract of the proceedings at such settlement.

Entries in such record been made.
S. 66.

Entries in the settlement record shall be made, on actual possession and existing usage and shall be certified by the Revenue Officer.

Proceedings to contest entry.
S. 67.

Any aggrieved person may appeal to the authorities to whom an appeal lies or when the entry is one in the first, third, fourth or seventh document above mentioned may instead of appealing or if he appeals and is dissatisfied with the orders, bring a suit in the Civil Court against any other persons interested to have the entry corrected.

Record to be delivered to Collector and kept by him.
S. 69.

After settlement has been effected, the settlement record shall be made over to the Collector who should keep it or get it kept up to date by ordering changes in the facts which occur from time to time under the rules made by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

The settlement assessment shall continue after the expiry of the term until a new settlement is made and the occupier of the land shall remain responsible for its payment.

Continuance
of assessment.
S. 71.

PART IV.

Collection of the Land Revenue.

(A) TIME AND PLACE FOR PAYMENT OF REVENUE.

The Chief Commissioner makes rules as to the number of instalments and the places and time on which the revenue is to be paid to Government.

Rules as to
the instalments
and times
and places
of payment.
S. 73.
"Arrears"
"Defaulters".

Any amount not paid as above shall be deemed to be an arrear of Land Revenue and every one responsible for it should be considered to be a defaulter.

The following are the various rules by which an arrear of Revenue can be recovered :—

Mode of
recovery of
Revenue.

- (1) Issue of warning and warrant of arrest against the defaulter.
- (2) Attachment and sale of moveable property instead of or in addition to No. (1).
- (3) Attachment of the Estate without cancellation of Settlement leases instead of or in addition to Nos. (1) and (2).
- (4) Transfer to a solvent mortgagee or Incumbrancer. The execution of any other process taken for the recovery may be suspended.
- (5) Sequestration of the Estate with cancellation of Settlement leases etc. The execution of any other process being suspended.

- (6) Attachment of any other immoveable property of the defaulter, when any of the above processes have failed.

N. B.—For the last two processes previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner is essential.

Warrant of
arrest.
S. 75, 76, 77, 78
and 79.

The issue of warning is meant to warn the defaulter, that he should pay the arrear within the time specified, otherwise other processes for recovery will be taken.

If the warning is not attended to, the Collector has power to get the defaulter arrested and brought to the Tehsil where he can be kept under personal restraint for 10 days or until he pays such arrears or portion thereof.

If the arrear is not paid within 10 days and no good reason for delay of payment is shown, the Collector may commit the defaulter to the Civil Jail for 6 months if the amount of arrears is less than Rs. 500/- and if the ammount is more than Rs. 500/- for one year.

The Collector can empower Tehsildars to issue a warning and a warrant of arrest and to keep the defaulter under personal restraint for 10 days or more.

In adopting mode No. (2) attachment of moveable property of the defaulter will be effected but the following articles are not liable to attachment:—

S. 80.

- (1) Implements and materials used in husbandry and the animals kept for agricultural purposes.
- (2) Implements of trade and domestic industry.
- (3) The necessary wearing apparel of defaulter, his wife and children.

(D) IF ATTACHMENT OF THE ESTATE WITHOUT CANCELLATION OF THE SETTLEMENT—Leases is considered necessary the Collector can attach the Estate for which the arrears are due and appoint an Agent for its management but the defaulter's liabilities to other persons in respect of such land, shall remain intact. The Collector or his Agent shall stand for all purposes as the representative of the defaulter.

Leases Power
to attach land.
S. 82, 83, 84
and 85.

The surplus profit after defraying the cost of attachment and management shall first be applied to the payment of Revenue for the attachment period and the remainder towards the payment of arrear.

In this process the defaulter is excluded from possession of the land and may remain so excluded until the arrear is paid or till such time as the Collector thinks fit.

(E) TRANSFER TO A SOLVENT MALGUZAR.

Transfer to a Solvent Malguzar of an estate for which arrears are due to a solvent Malguzar may be ordered by the Collector, if a co-sharer (Malguzar) or mortgagee or other incumbrancer offers to take over the holding and pays the arrears in lump sum or instalments as the Collector thinks fit. If this process is given effect to, the other processes taken for the recovery of arrears may be suspended.

Application
for transfer.
S. 86, 88.

If there are more malguzars and mortgagees offering to take over the holding, the Collector shall give a malguzar the preference to an incumbrancer and among several malguzars to one who has a right of pre-emption over the defaulter's holding.

The period of such transfer if made may be either:—

Condition
of transfer.
S. 89.

- (a) For a term not exceeding 15 years on the expiry of which the excluded Malguzar

shall be entitled to re-enter without making good the arrear or

- (b) until the amount of the arrear paid by the transferee is repaid to him by such Malguzar.

Applications to have transfer made absolute.
S. 90.

When a transfer is made and the arrear is not paid within 12 years the Collector may publish a notification declaring that if such amount is not paid to the transferee within one year, the transfer shall become absolute.

Joint and several liabilities of the Malguzar of the estate are not affected by the above transfer.

Notification preliminary to Sequestration.
S. 92.

(F) Sequestration of the estate with cancellation of Settlement, Leases etc., may be effected if the arrear of land revenue in respect of an estate remains unpaid for more than one month the Collector may with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner publish a notification declaring that unless such arrear is not paid within 15 days the estate will be sequestered.

Order of sequestration.
S. 93.

If the arrear is not paid within 15 days the Collector may order such estate to be sequestered and the defaulter excluded therefrom for a time not exceeding 15 years and not extending beyond the term of settlement.

Effect of such order.
S. 94, 95.

When the order of Sequestration is passed the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) The execution of any other process for the recovery of the arrear shall be suspended.
- (b) The settlement of the estate shall be cancelled.
- (c) All liens, leases and other incumbrances may at the option of the Collector be cancelled.
- (d) The Collector may take possession of the estate and appoint an Agent to manage it.

- (e) The persons in possession of any land in such estate shall be bound to pay rent at such rates as the Collector thinks proper to fix on the expiry of the period of sequestration the estate shall revert to the excluded defaulters without any payment.

(G) MISCELLANEOUS.

When an arrear cannot be recovered by any of the above processess, the Collector may with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner order the attachment of any immoveable property of the defaulters other than that in respect of which such arrear has accrued.

Recovery of arrears by attachment of immov-able property other than estate.
S. 96.

(H) RECOVERY OF REVENUE THROUGH HEADMEN.

The Malguzars shall be bound on demand made by the Headmen 15 days before an instalment of revenue falls due to pay to such headman the portions of such instalments chargeable to their holdings.

Other Malguzars to pay to Headmen.
S. 98.

A village headman may sue one or more co-sharers in the same suit for sums demandable on the same instalment of revenue.

PART VI.

Miscellaneous.

A Revenue Office may by a notice require any person liable for the revenue of any land or entitled to hold such land free of revenue to erect boundary marks or to repair any such marks and if such persons fail to comply within a period specified in such notice may cause the work to be executed and recover its cost as an arrear of land revenue.

Erection and repairs of boundary marks.
S. 106.

Additional
powers which
may be con-
ferred on
Revenue
Officer.
S. 107.

The Chief Commissioner may invest any Revenue Officer with any of the following powers to be exercised by him :—

- (a) Any of the powers specified in the fourth section of the Land Revenue Act 1870.
- (b) Any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits.
- (c) Power to refer any matter in dispute to arbitration whether with or without the consent of the parties and to delegate to the arbitrators all powers necessary for the investigation and decision of such matter.
- (d) Power to hear appeals from the decision of arbitrators in matters referred under clause (c).
- (e) Powers to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a Subordinate Revenue Officer.
- (f) Power to review any decision or order given by him which is not open to appeal or from which if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred.
- (g) Power to call for the proceedings of any Subordinate Officer and review any order or decision given therein, which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal no appeal has been preferred.
- (h) Call for the record of any proceedings held by any Revenue Officer as may pass such order as he thinks fit.

The Chief Commissioner may make additional rules consistent with this regulation.

Additional
power to
make rules.
S. 110.

- (a) For the assessment of the land revenue.
- (b) For the investigation of claims to exemption from such assessment.
- (c) For the appointment and removal of village headmen and patel.
- (d) To determine the place by whom the time, place and manner at or in which anything to be done under this regulation and for which no express provision is made in these respects shall be done; and to regulate the procedure of Revenue Officers and Arbitrators.
- (e) For the investigation by the higher Revenue Offices of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Offices of lower grade.
- (f) To determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this regulation and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before Revenue officers.
- (g) To determine the form of any notice or notification required by this regulation to be served or published and the mode in which such notice shall be served or published and
- (h) Generally to carry out the provisions of this regulation.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this regulation, attach to the breach of it in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach a punishment on conviction before a Magistrate

Power to
prescribe
penalty for
breaches
of rules.
S. 111.

not exceeding rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or fine not exceeding 200 rupees or both.

Rules how to
be published.
S. 112.

The rules made by the Chief Commissioner shall not take effect until they have been published in the official gazettee.

First appeals.
S. 114.

An appeal shall lie from every order and decision:—

- (a) When such order or decision is given by any Revenue Officer other than the Commissioner or Collector to the Collector or to such other officer as the Chief Commissioner may direct to hear such appeals.
- (b) When such order or decision is given by a Collector or the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner.

Second
appeals.
S. 115.

If in any case the order or decision given in appeal reverses or modifies the original order or decision on a point material to the merits of the case and is not declared to be final the Chief Commissioner may receive a second appeal if on perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the orders or decisions already given a further consideration appears to him to be requisite for the ends of justice.

Limitation
of appeals.
S. 116.

The period of limitation for an appeal shall begin to run from the date of the order or decision appealed against and shall be as follows:—

- (a) When such appeal lies to the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner 60 days.
- (b) In other cases 30 days.

In other respects the limitation of such appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act.

Order in first
appeal when
confirming.
S. 117.

Every order or decision given in first appeal confirming the original order or decision shall subject to the powers of review and revision be final.

Annual Record.

After the settlement record has been made over to the Collector, he shall get it kept up to date by the maintenance of an Annual Register called Khewat in the following manner:—

- (i) By getting the village map corrected from time to time by the Patwaries as the changes in the shape of fields occur on account of division of a field or union of the fields provided such a change is not disputed. A field also changes its shape if a new well, tank, nadi or building has been constructed or new way or nallah passes through it.
- (ii) The general order of a field shall not be changed. In case of union of fields the area of the united fields, if they are the property of the same person shall be shown against the number with which other fields have united. In case of division of a field, the areas of the divided field shall be shown separately and the divided portion shall be denoted by *Sub-number* of the original number *viz.*, writing original number as numerator and fractional number as denominator.
- (iii) The changes so effected shall be shown in the annual Khewat and Khasra, if not disputed.

2. By getting the settlement entries, with regard to rights of proprietorship or occupancy, changed from time to time as changes occur by means of mutation of names locally known as *Dakhil Kharij Ismai*.

The following are the general rules for mutation of names :—

Mutation.

- (i) Every proprietor, muafider, Jagidar or tenant with occupancy right is bound to report to the Patwari the acquisition of any right by means of succession, purchase, mortgage, gift or otherwise within 3 months from the date of acquiring such right. If the person acquiring the right is a minor or otherwise disqualified his guardian shall make the report.
- (ii) The Patwari should enter such report in the Mutation Register and also make any entry of those acquisitions of right which have directly come to his knowledge.
- (iii) The Revenue Officer shall pass such orders as he things fit after summary enquiry and on the authority of these orders the entries in the annual Khewat shall be altered.
- (iv) If the Revenue Officer is unable to satisfy himself as to which of the parties are in possession of the property in dispute he shall determine by summary enquiry who is the person best entitled to it and shall direct that person be put in possession.
- (v) In deciding the above report, the Revenue Officer shall once in three months, after giving a notice to the parties interested, proceed to the spot where parties of the surrounding villages can be collected. If the parties are absent he shall pass orders on the statements made by the village headmen and the Patwari.

- (vi) An aggrieved person can also make a review of the order to the Revenue Officer within 15 days from the date of the order.
- (vii) If any person aggrieved by order of the Revenue Officer may appeal to the authority to whom such appeal can be made.
- (viii) A mutation fee at the rate of Rs. 1/4/- on the income of Khalsa land and Rs. 2/8/- on that of Jagir, Maufi and Bhum lands shall be levied. The minimum fee in case of Khalsa shall be Re. -/4/- and in case of Jagir etc., -/8'-. Any person neglecting to report the acquisition of right within the prescribed period shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five times of the fee ordinarily charged. An aggrieved person having any right in any entry, may institute a suit for declaration of his right.

The Headmen referred to in Section 98 of Regulation II of 1877 are locally called Lamberdars and Patels. Their appointments are generally hereditary and the number fixed for each village as Mr. Whiteways settlement cannot be altered without the orders of the Commissioner.

Appointment
of a Lamberdar.

The appointment of a succeeding Lamberdar shall be ordered by the Sub-Divisional Officer in accordance with the local custom recorded in the Wajibularz of each village but where no such record is kept the candidate supported by the majority of votes of sharers shall be appointed. No minor or female can be appointed as Lamberdar, except for special reasons in which case an agent to the minor or female shall be appointed.

Sarbharakar can also be appointed to work in place of an infirm or an old Lamberdar. Lamberdar or Patel can be removed from the appointment under the orders of the Revenue Officer subject to appeal to the Collector under the following circumstances:—

- (i) That he is not a sharer in the village and owing to service or otherwise cannot personally perform his duties.
- (ii) That his lands are heavily burdened with mortgages and other incumbrances.
- (iii) That he has been dispossessed of his lands.
- (iv) That he has been convicted of some objectionable criminal offence and is of notoriously bad character.

Duties of a
Lamberdar.

The following are the duties of a Lamberdar :—

- (1) To represent the village community in all their dealings with Government.
- (2) To collect the Government revenue and cesses for which he is responsible, and to pay the same to the Officer or Treasury appointed to receive it.
- (3) To defray in the first instance village expenses, and to reimburse himself in accordance with village custom.
- (4) To supervise the account of the village common lands, and to render accounts to the villages of all receipts, payments, and sources of income.
- (5) To report to the Patwari or the Girdawar all changes in the proprietorship of muafi and Bhum lands and the death of pensioners.

- (6) To report to the Patwari or the Girdawar all encroachments on roads or Government land, all injuries to or appropriations of Nazul buildings in the village and the destruction or removal of, or injury to boundry or other marks erected in the village by order of Government.

A Patwari is a Government servant who keeps the accounts of the distribution of Government jama between the Government and the Malguzar as well as accounts of the various kinds of village income. He has also to maintain the record of rights and other harvest inspection papers.

Patwaries.

A candidate for the Patwariship should possess the following qualifications:—

- (1) He knows Hindi (Nagri) fairly well.
- (2) He can work out simple sums of Arithmetic such as occur in Patwari's work.
- (3) He has good physical health and good eye sight.
- (4) He is not less than 17 or more than 25 years of age.
- (5) He has good character and social position.

A Patwari can be appointed and dismissed under the orders of a Collector and in such appointment the near relationship of an ex-Patwari who has not been dismissed for any misconduct will be given preference provided the near relation has passed the Patwari Examination.

If for any reason an unpassed candidate is appointed he should pass the prescribed examination within 18 months at the utmost otherwise he should be removed if he has failed to pass that examination.

The Patwari is forbidden to engage in trade and in money lending and borrowing business or to purchase land in his circle otherwise than by inheritance which should be reported to the Collector.

Duties of a
Patwari.

The following are the duties of a Patwari:—

(A) MAINTENANCE OF SETTLEMENT RECORD.

- (1) To keep the record of rights up to date by the punctual record of mutation.
- (2) To ascertain and report the condition of every village boundary and survey marks in his village.
- (3) To keep the village maps up to date by making corrections.
- (4) The Patwari shall report immediately to his Girdawar transfers of a revenue free holdings the classes of which are given below.

There are 5 classes of rent free tenures:—

- (i) Grants to charitable institutions and sacred buildings.
- (ii) Personal hereditary grants.
- (iii) Life grants.
- (iv) Grants during the pleasure of Government on condition of good behaviour.
- (v) Grants held on condition of service.

1, 3, 5 cannot be alienated and if alienated the transfer is void.

- (5) He shall also report to the Gidawar if the income derived from holdings Nos. 1, 3 and 5 is mis-appropriated.
- (6) Muafi holdings of the 2nd class become liable to resumption on being transferred unless the grant has been recorded as paying quit-rent, the Patwari should therefore report all transfers of the Muafi holdings of the 2nd class also to his Girdawar.
- (7) Regarding Maufi holdings of the other classes the Patwari should on the 1st January and the 1st July of each year, furnish the Girdawar with a certificate showing that they were not alienated, that no holding was left without a holder entitled to hold it according to the Government orders and the income from such holding had not been misappropriated.

(B) INSPECTION OF HARVESTS.

1. The Patwari shall make every year three field to field inspections of every village in his circle. These inspections shall ordinarily commence on

1st September (Kharif).

1st February (Rabi).

1st May (Zaid Rabi).

The Kharif and Rabi inspections should be completed within 6 weeks and the Zaid Rabi inspection in a fortnight. The result of the harvest inspection will be recorded in a Register called Khasra Girdawari (field Inspection Book).

2. From the Khasra Girdawri he should prepare area and crops statements called locally Jinswar and Millan Khasra.

Dhal Banch.

(C) MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.

- (1) He should maintain a register called locally Dhal Banch which shows the Income, collection and balance of the various Government and village items due from individual persons.
- (2) He should prepare Panris for each Lamberdar and Patel each harvest and give it to him for making the harvest recovery.
- (3) He should write a receipt given by the Lamberdar and Patel to a payer but should not sign it. He should also write an Arz Irsal for remittance of Government money into Trersury. He should not keep any money with him.
- (4) He should explain the village accounts to the village Khewatdars and if they decline to pass he should send a copy of the accounts to the Tehsildar for orders.

Irrigation.

(D) IRRIGATION FROM GOVERNMENT TANKS.

1. He should record in a register the daily irrigation of land from 1st and 2nd class tanks and submit the irrigation returns:—

- (i) Khatonis for assessment for each harvest.
- (ii) Irrigation statements for each harvest

2. To measure and report the unnecessary waste of tank water on uncultivated lands

(E) PREPARATION OF KHATONI FOR ASSESSMENT OF LANDS VARIABLE ASSESSED.

He should prepare and submit the Khatonis for variable assessment from his field inspection book each

harvest and get the entries verified by reading them over to the revenue payers.

(F) ADVANCEMENT OF TAKAVI LOANS.

Tacavi.

1. He should see that the loans advanced under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act are properly utilized and report its misuse if any.

2. He should also report the progress of the work done in respects of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Other duties of the Patwari are:—

Miscellaneous
duties.

- (1) He shall allow anyone interested to inspect his records so far as they relate to the right or interest of such person, and if required he shall give certified extracts of the same.
- (2) He shall keep in safe custody and good condition the records, maps and instruments in his charge.
- (3) He shall supply a tracing from the village map to a Police Officer, investigating any serious criminal offence showing the locality in which the crime was committed. He shall not sign this tracing, the duty of verifying it will rest with the Police Office making the investigation.
- (4) He shall at once report through the Girdawar all serious calamities affecting the land or crops, all severe outbreaks of disease among men and cattle and any probability of serious damage to tanks.

- (5) He shall keep a diary of the work done by him daily. He shall bring to the notice of the Girdawar on his visit to his circle.
- (i) Encroachment on Government land.
- (ii) The death of Pensioners, Malguzars and Muafidars.
- (iii) The emigration and Immigration of cattle and cultivators.
- (iv) Injuries to Government embankment.
- (v) Destruction and decay of boundary and survey marks.

Diary

This is a book in which all events relating to the Patwaries duty and other matters are to be entered daily. The Patwari shall enter in his diary the facts noted below:—

- (1) All the information required by the irrigation rules.
- (2) Appointment, dismissal, absence from the village of village servants.
- (3) All the reports in the diary should be serially numbered, each entry shall be closed by an asterisk and no blank line shall be left between two consecutive entries.
- (4) At the close of each month the General condition of crops in his circle whether they were good injured by deficient or excessive rainfall, frost etc., should be entered in the diary.
- (5) At the time of field inspection, the Patwari shall daily enter in the diary from what

Khasra number he inspected. He shall also record the amount of work done or other records daily in his diary.

- (6) Births and deaths occurring in the village.
- (7) Balance in the hands of Lamberdars and Patels should be shown on the 1st of each month in the diary.
- (8) Collection and payment into the Treasury of Government demand.
- (9) Calamity or calamities affecting the agricultural operations.
- (10) Deaths of cultivators, Khewatdars, pensioners or Muafidars or others residing in the village.
- (11) The ejectment, absconding or settling of cultivators, relinquishment of land and change or renewal of any tenure.
- (12) Enhancement or abatement of rent.
- (13) Falls of rain, their duration whether slight, medium or heavy.
- (14) Girdawari when commenced and when completed, and how much work was daily done.
- (15) Matters relating to Government lands.
- (16) An erroneous entry should be scored out and correct entry written over it, in red ink and initialled by the writer
- (17) Prices of agricultural produce in January and June.

- (18) Receipt of orders from and submission of reports etc. to the Superior Officer.
- (19) References of collection entries in the diary, shall be given in the column of Dhal Banch and a cross reference of Dhal Banch shall be given in the diary.
- (20) Transfer and partition of land.
- (21) Village expenses.
- (22) Visits of Government Officers.
- (23) The work done by the Patwari daily.

The Patwari shall maintain the following records:—

- (1) Diary.
- (2) Order Book.
- (3) Khasra Girdawari.
- (4) Milan Khasra.
- (5) Jinswar Kharif.
- (6) „ Rabi.
- (7) Statement of boundary marks.
- (8) Mutation Register.
- (9) Khewat.
- (10) Register of Patta Qabuliat.
- (11) Register of improvements.
- (12) Dhal Banch.
- (13) Register of cash rent or rent in kind levied from Shamilat.

- (14) Register of cattle and house tax.
- (15) Register of census of cattle.
- (16) Register of waterings taken from Government tanks.
- (17) Khatauni for variable assessment.

This is a permanent register in which all orders and instructions of a permanent character are entered. Order Book.

Khasra Girdawari is a field to field inspection book in which the circumstances of each field as existing at each harvest time are to be noted. The object of its preparations are to give how the agricultural land entered in the ensuing settlement have fared in the harvest in matters of outturn, irrigation, changes in the shape of fields or their tenancy as also when lands remained uncultivated. Khasra
Girdawari.

Area Statement called Milan Khasra is compiled from the totals of the Khasra which shows the details of area sown during both the harvests by various classes of land after deducting the double cropped area as well as the area that remained uncultivated during the year. Area a
Statement.

Crop statements for Kharif and Rabi show the area sown under various crops together with details of bud and nabud, irrigated and unirrigated areas. The information for these statements is extracted from the Khasra. The totals of cultivated area include double cropped area which if eliminated shall correspond with the total cultivated area given in the Milan Khasra. Crop
statements.

This is a register in which all changes occurring in proprietary right or in the rights of cultivators having permanent right of tenancy in the land are entered. Mutation
Register.

**Annual
Khewat.**

Annual Khewat is a reproduction of the settlement Khewat in which changes occurring during the year on account of transfer of rights of the proprietors of specific area the Thekedars, mortgagees and of permanent tenants are entered. No change to be made of the settlement entries without the orders of the Revenue Officer.

**Register of
Patta Qabuliat.**

Patta is an authority given by the land-lords to a cultivator for cultivation and improvement or payment of rent of agricultural land under the conditions agreed upon between such tenant and land-lord while Qabuliat is an assurance given by the cultivator to a land-lord in acceptance of the conditions mentioned in the Patta.

**Register of
improvements.**

Improvements made on Agricultural lands by construction of wells, nadies or otherwise or by bringing an uncultivable (waste) land with permanent cultivation are recorded in this register.

**Register of
Dhal Banch.**

Dhal Banch is a Tehrej which shows in respective khatas the various items of demand for each harvest due from individual proprietors or tenants to the proprietary body or to Government. The collection and balance of such demands are also entered.

**Register of
cattle and
horse tax.**

The village proprietors levy two taxes one is called cattle-tax (Gawn shumari) which is levied from cattle owners on the heads of cattle at the rate given in the Wajibularz while horse tax is levied from such village residents who are not proprietor of agricultural land. It is locally called Kholri. Its rates are also given in the Wajibularz. These charges are entered separately at each harvest in the Register.

**Register of
census of cattle.**

This is a register in which all the agricultural and non-agricultural cattle, ploughs and carts in a village are entered annually.

These are prepared for the purpose of assessment from the Khasra girdawari showing the Khatewar and village totals of the area sown, class of land, irrigated or unirrigated, failed and matured.

Khatonis for
variable
assessment.

This is a register in which waterings taken from time to time from 1st and 2nd class tanks are entered.

Register of
waterings.

The following are the duties and responsibilities of a Girdawar:—

Girdawar's
duties.

- (1) General supervision of the Patwari's work.
- (2) To see that the village maps are correctly maintained.
- (3) To check the accuracy of Patwari's records and note in the Patwari's and his own diary his inspection remarks in detail.
- (4) To check the Patwari's instruments once in 3 months and see that the measuring chain is of proper length by comparing it with a steel measuring tape supplied to him for the purpose.
- (5) To compile Agricultural and Irrigation returns for his circle and see that area and crop statements are prepared by the Patwaris accurately.
- (6) To see that the Patwaris obey all the rules and instructions.
- (7) To report the incompetancy of a Patwari for the proper performance of his duties due to ill-health, old age or other cause.
- (8) He should visit each village in the circle once every 3 months.

(9) When he visits the circle he should carefully read the entries in the Patwaries diary made since his last inspection and report the following matters:—

(i) All serious calamities affecting land or crops, and all severe outbreaks of disease among men and cattle.

(ii) All encroachments upon Government lands.

(iii) The death of pensioners and Muafidars.

(iv) The emigration and immigration of men and cattle.

(v) Damage caused to Government tank embankment.

(vi) Decay and destruction of the survey and boundary marks.

(10) He should keep a map showing the villages in his circle, with the Patwaries circles marked thereon.

(11) At the time of harvest inspection by the Patwaries he should be constantly moving and checking the Khasra entries on the spot:—

(i) He should see that the map correction is properly done.

(ii) He should test not less than 7 per cent of the cultivated and 7 per cent of the uncultivated fields each harvest. The test should also be extended to *defasli* fields.

- (iii) This testing should be done in such a way that all the fields in a village are seen by the Girdawar at least once in 6 years.
- (iv) He should also inspect all the boundary and survey marks of a village and arrange that all of them are inspected once in two years.
- (v) The entries tested should be initialled by him and corrected if necessary with a red cross.
- (vi) He should compare certain number of fields with the previous khasra and khewat and see that the changes have been correctly noted in the khasra.
- (12) In order to ascertain that all the changes in the right of a proprietor or occupancy tenant have been effected, he should read the last year's khewat to the Lamberdars and leading persons of the village and make notes of the changes so ascertained for further action to be taken by the Patwari.
- (13) He shall check by local enquiry and inspection, if necessary the entries regarding the agricultural improvements made by the Patwari in the Register of Improvements and make a note under his signature in the column of remarks with regard to alterations ascertained.
- (14) He should check and sign the Dhal Banch each harvest before the pantries are given to the Lamberdars and see that the necessary entries in the Dhal Banch made from the variable assessment khatonis and other

registers have been correctly posted and that the totals of Dhal Banch and of paeries given to the Lamberdars are correct.

- (15) He shall be held personally responsible for any delay which occurs in handing the list for collection over to the Lamberdars and Patels concerned.
- (16) He should very carefully compare with the Khasra Girdawari the register of Khatonis before they are submitted to the Tehsildar.
- (17) He shall be responsible for the disposal of grass, babul pods, dry trees etc. on the embankments of Government tanks and roads and shall notify the date of sale in villages when the sale is to take place and also in the surrounding villages and on the date fixed he shall personally auction the articles and prepare a list of bids in his own handwriting.
- (18) He shall make enquiries regarding Muafi and Bhum holdings and report immediately illegal alienations.
- (19) He shall verify personally the Life Certificates furnished by the Patwaries for muafidars holding land revenue free for life.

Registrar
Girdawar.

The duties and responsibilities of the Registrar Girdawar are:—

- (1) He will maintain the following registers:—
 - (1) Register of Halkabandi of Patwaries and Girdawar's circles.
 - (2) Register of Patwaries.

- (3) Register Lamberdars and Pâtels.
- (4) Muafi Registers in 5 parts.
 - (a) Grants to charitable institutions and sacred buildings.
 - (b) Hereditary personal grants.
 - (c) Life grants.
 - (d) Grants during the pleasure of Government on condition of good behaviour.
 - (e) Grants held on condition of service.
- (5) Mauza register.
- (6) Register of beds of tanks (a) Kharif (b) Rabi.
- (7) Register of agricultural land being the property of Government.
- (8) Register of mutations.
- (9) Stock Book of survey instruments.
- (10) Register of stationery and blank forms kept in his custody.
- (11) Register of sale proceeds of grass, dry trees, babul pods etc., on the embankment of Government tanks and roads and the ledger, in which the names of all Government tanks, roads and lands from which articles are periodically sold will be entered. Separate pages shall be allotted to each kind of property and shall report to the Tehsildar if information of the sale of such articles for which dates are fixed is not received by the Girdawars within a week after the expiry of such date.

He shall prepare a return showing the demand, collection and balance on account of sale proceeds of articles from Government property and submit it to the SubDivisional Officer through the Tehsildar not later than 5th of each month. He shall prepare a separate file of each sale and deposit the same in the Record Room in its proper place, as soon as the sale proceeds are credited and noted as credited on the file by the Treasurer.

(12) Register under the Irrigation rules.

(13) Records of:—

(1) Decay and destruction of survey and boundary marks.

(2) Emigration and immigration of cattle and cultivators.

(3) Mutation cases.

(14) He shall keep a register of all fines imposed on Girdawars and make deductions of the fines so imposed from the next month's pay bill.

(15) He shall keep a register of leave granted to Girdawars and Patwaries.

(16) He shall keep a gradation list of the Patwaries establishment and record changes in it immediately after their occurrence.

(2) He shall disburse the Pichotra to Lamberdars and Patels and pay of the Patwaries and Girdawars and keep an account of the same. He shall maintain a cash book in which the receipts and disbursements are to be

entered as they take place. The monthly balance in hand should be signed by the Treasurer and the Tehsildar.

(3) He shall be incharge of the Record Room and as such is responsible for the correct and orderly arrangement of village records, and shall see on receipt of a record from the Patwari or Girdawar that is complete in all respects and should return any paper that is not ready to be placed in the *basta*. When the record is accepted it shall be immediately placed in its proper place in a *basta* and entered in the register of papers and the *basta* list.

(4) He shall keep a *misband* register and deposit the files monthly in the *bastas* of the villages of destruction and decay of survey and boundary marks and emigration and immigration of cattle and cultivators and shall prepare *mauzawar* each quarter files of the mutation cases disposed of. They will serve the purpose of a *misband* register for the files of the mutation cases.

(5) He shall compile a general return for the Tehsil from his own records and registers and from the returns supplied by the Girdawars.

(6) He shall submit an indent for registers, forms and stationery required on the 1st of February each year to the Tehsildar for submission to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

(7) He shall prepare monthly pay bills of the Patwari and Girdawar's pay and submit them to the Collector and shall refund by short drawal in the next month's pay bill the pay that remains undisbursed at the end of the month.

He shall also prepare and submit for the collector's approval the bills of Pichotra payable to the Lamberdars

not later than 15th April each year. The amount of the bills shall be kept with the Treasurer who will distribute it to the proper payee in presence of the Tehsildar or Naib Tehsildar. The payee's signature will be taken in acquittance rolls to be kept in duplicate.

(8) He shall submit a report to the Sub-Divisional Officer through the Tehsildar as soon as all the records fit for destruction have been set aside. The Sub-Divisional Officer shall inspect the records and order them to be destroyed. They will then be torn up and sold, the sale proceeds being credited to Government.

(9) All papers and returns relating to land records and agriculture shall always pass through the Registrar Girdawar.

Part 1 (b) Rules under Section 60.

An agricultural land is improved by two ways:—

Reclamation
of waste land.

(i) By reclamation of waste land that is to say by making fit for cultivation.

(ii) By improving the culturable lands by means of new wells and nadis etc.

In case of (i) the increased value shall not be liable to assessment until the expiration of five years reckoned from the harvest first reaped except lands held on special terms from the Government.

In case of (ii) by irrigation of new wells the increase in value shall not be liable to assessment until the expiration of the term of the current settlement or re-assessment of rates and in case of nadi, distributary rappat or by any other means the period for assessment will be determined by the Collector with reference to the actual expenditure so that it may be sufficiently recouped by allowing 8 per cent interest on the capital outlay.

These exemptions shall be allowed only to those persons who get their improvements registered in the Collector's Office within two months from the date on which the source of irrigation began to be utilised and who obtain an extract from the register of improvements duly certified by the Collector.

Irrigation Regulation No. VIII of 1887.

- Field. S. 2.** "Field" is an area having a separate number in the village map or Khasra.
- Stream embankment.** "Stream embankment" is a dam across a river, stream or natural drainage channel and includes a dam known locally as "Rappat."
- Field embankment.** "Field embankment" is an embankment whether made by raising the boundary of a field or otherwise, which retains or is intended to retain surface drainage and includes an embankment known locally as nadi.
- Tank.** "Tank" means a tank constructed by the Government and includes such stream embankments as are maintained at the expense of the Government.
- Duct.** "Duct" includes any canal which is supplied with water from a tank and is maintained by the Government.
- Water course.** "Water course" means a canal which is supplied with water from a tank or duct but which is not maintained by the Government.
- Lift.** "Lift" includes any appliance used for the purpose of raising water from a tank, duct or water course.
- Water revenue.** "Water revenue" means any sum payable to the Government for the supply or use of the water of a tank.
- Assessment to water revenue of irrigation due to percolation. S. 3.** 1. The Chief Commissioner may define the limits of the area with respect to any tank in the vicinity in which lands are liable to be assessed to water revenue as being benefitted by percolation from the tank.
- If a person makes a well, lift or other irrigation work, within the limits defined, and if it is irrigated from such work, it will be assessed to water revenue as if it were irrigated from the tank.

2. The Chief Commissioner may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council make rules to regulate the following matters namely: Assessment rates, mode of assessment, its collection, remission, refund, the distribution of water and repairs of tanks ducts, etc., requisition of labour in case of emergency and imposition of punishment in case of breaches under the rules.

Power to
make rules.
S. 4.

3. In making any rule the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with a fine of Rs. 50/-. If a person is a previous convict shall in addition to a fine be liable to be deprived of the supply of water for irrigation for the current and the next succeeding harvest.

Any water revenue or other amount payable (not being a fine) remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due, it will be recovered from the person primarily responsible to pay it or from his surety as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Recovery of
revenue.
S. 5.

A civil court may take cognisance of a suit to contest the title of Government but shall not make a decree or order affecting the supply of water to any crops sown or growing at the time of the decree or order.

Jurisdiction.
S. 6.

Except as above a civil court shall not take cognisance of any claim in respect of any thing done in pursuance of this Regulation.

Irrigation Rules.

(A) THE RATES AT WHICH WATER REVENUE IS TO BE ASSESSED AND THE MODE OF ASSESSMENT

Classes of
tanks.
R. 1.

The tanks in Ajmer-Merwara are divided into 4 classes.

1st class.—Those in which the irrigated area pays a crop rate varying on crops sown or a special contract rate settled by Government.

2nd class.—Those in which the irrigated area pays each harvest a fixed rate per acre of soil actually irrigated with the tank water irrespective of the crop sown.

3rd class.—Those paying an assessment fixed for a period of years and which are maintained by Government.

4th class.—Those paying an assessment fixed for a period of years and which are repaired by the village.

NOTE.—The first three classes of tanks are maintained by the Government but in the case of 4th class tanks, their ordinary repairs are to be done at the expense of the villagers.

Rates.
R. 3, 4.

In case of irrigation from 1st class tank the following crop rates per acre shall be charged on Bud areas.

These rates shall be fixed at each settlement by the order of the Chief Commissioner and no change shall be made in them without the previous sanction of the Governor-General and unless notified to the Lamberdars

of the villages 3 months before the agricultural year commences:—

Ordinary autumn crop per crop	...	Rs.	3	12	0
Cotton	" "	...	"	5	0 0
Spring crops	" "	...	"	5	0 0
Lucerne	per annum	...	"	5	0 0
Sugarcane and opium	"	...	"	7	13 0
Rice	"	...	"	10	15 0
Gardens	"	...	"	11	14 0
Sowing waterings	"	...	"	1	4 0

For irrigation by lift half the above rates shall be charged except in the case of sowing waterings for which full rates should be charged. This shall be charged on the sown areas whether bud or nabud and even in case the land be ploughed only but not sown. If after sowing waterings further waterings are taken, no separate charge for sowing waterings should be levied. Except for sugarcane no other crops are entitled to more than 3 waterings. In spring single waterings at special rates for ordinary spring crop can be applied for which if granted may be $\frac{2}{5}$ of the rates for one watering and $\frac{4}{5}$ for two waterings whether such waterings be by lift or by flow. Number of waterings, except in case as provided above are not taken into account, but in case the water fails before the crop matures the Sub-Divisional Officer may at his discretion assess water revenue at reduced rates.

In case of irrigation from 1st class tank of Istamrar or Jagir fields in which the outturn is divided between a cultivator and Jagirdar or Istamrardar an amount of grain representing the value of water rate shall previous to such division be set aside and made over to the Istamrardar or Jagirdar who shall be responsible for the

Irrigation from
1st class tank
in Istamrar or
Jagir lands.
4 (c).

water rate, but if such irrigated lands pay cash rent at a higher rate than dry rate the Istamrardar or Jagirdar shall pay the water rate and shall be entitled to recover $\frac{2}{3}$ of it from the cultivator but if the cultivator pays only dry rate he shall be responsible for the whole water rate.

Assessment of
2nd class tank.
R. 15.

In tanks of the II class the irrigation rate per acre is fixed at each settlement and is liable to revision at the next settlement. It should be levied at each harvest on the bud area actually irrigated and sowing watering pays an uniform rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ /- per acre which is leviabale on the sown area whether bud or not and also on the area though ploughed yet not sown. Irrigation by means of lift pays $\frac{1}{2}$ of the water rate but sowing waterings pay full rate $\frac{1}{4}$ /-.

In Kharif number of waterings is not taken into account. The irrigated area pays full water rate provided the outturn is more than the seed grain.

In spring (Rabi harvest) irrigated bud crops pay full water rate provided the water be above sluice level on February 15th otherwise $\frac{1}{3}$ for one watering and $\frac{2}{3}$ for 2 waterings. 3 waterings are considered to be complete irrigation but no extra charge is made for waterings in excess of them.

Assessment of
3rd and 4th
class tanks.
R. 6.

The assessment of tanks of 3rd and 4th classes has been distributed as fixed on the holdings and no change to be made till a fresh assessment is made.

Assessment of
1st and 2nd
class tanks.
R. 7.

The assessment of tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes should be made each harvest when the crops have reached maturity after the officer deputed for the purpose has inspected the fields.

Objection to
assessment.
R. 8.

If any objection to the assessment of tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes is made on the ground that the crops

have not been matured must be filed when the crop is on the ground and unless the Sub-Divisional Officer decides the crop shall not be removed.

If in tanks of the 1st or 2nd class a cultivator takes water for the autumn crop with the intention of softening the ground for the spring crop ensuing the sowing watering rate will be charged.

Takes water for the autumn crop with the intention of softening the ground for spring crop
R. 10.

Chahi land irrigated from 1st and 2nd class tanks with or without the permission of the Sub-Divisional Officer shall be charged at the uniform rate of Rs. 5/- per acre for the harvest but the amount of the chahi rate (representing the rate of water of the well excluding soil rate for the harvest) shall be deducted where permission has not been obtained action against the person concerned may be taken under Rule 64 (3).

Irrigation of chahi land with or without permission.
R. 11.

Permission for irrigating chahi lands shall not be given except for special reasons recorded by the authority granting the water.

Bhum and muafi lands entitled to receive tank water shall uniformly pay Rs. 1/4/- per acre per harvest whether bud or nobud and irrespective of the number of waterings they were given unprivileged lands shall be dealt with like khalsa lands.

Bhum and Muafi lands.
R. 12.

During the hot weather fodder crops grown in the beds of tanks shall not be assessed.

Fodder crops.
R. 13.

(B) THE COLLECTION, SUSPENSION, REMISSION AND REFUND OF WATER REVENUE.

The dates for the realisation of water revenue are the same as land revenue. The Lamberdars or whosoever collects it get 5 per cent. for it as Pichotra.

Collection.
R. 16, 17.

Remission.
R. 19.

In the tanks of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th class the Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the recommendation of the Sub-Divisional Officer remit the revenue of any tank to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole assessment and in case of 1st class, remit $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment on any particular holding. All other remissions require the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(C) DISTRIBUTION OF WATER OF TANKS AND THE DECISION OF DISPUTES WITH RESPECT THERETO.

Authority for
distribution.
R. 21.

In tanks of the 1st class the Sub-Divisional Officer may distribute water according to his discretion. For this purpose, the intending irrigators shall submit applications in writing on an unstamped paper stating the period for which water is required. Any subsequent change being disallowed unless it may be taken as an amended written application

and

in tanks of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, the Panchayat shall prepare the list of osra (in the order to get water) three weeks before the sluice is opened and supply each Lambardar with a copy of it. Provided no change in the arrangements made at settlement be interfered with, without the order of the Commissioner.

Time for
taking water.
R. 25.

Water shall not be taken before day light or after dark without special permission of the administering authority.

Division of
beds in rabi
crops.
R. 26.

In tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes fields sown in Rabi crops shall be divided into beds of 60 to the bigha before water is admitted.

Outlets.
R. 27.

The outlets from Government tanks are the property of Government. In tanks of the 1st class no one shall open or close it except an official authorised by the Sub-

Divisional Officer. In tanks of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes the outlets shall be opened and closed by some one duly authorised by the Panchayet.

When disputes as to the distribution of water arise in tanks of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes the following principles are to be considered:—

(1) The land has been demarcated as a talabi land at the current settlement and pays a higher soil rate for its position.

(2) In years of failure of rain, the land nearest the tanks be given preference to that far off.

(D) REPAIRS OF TANKS, DUCTS AND WATER COURSES.

In tanks of the 1st class the Lamberdars using water and in tanks of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes the Panchayet is responsible that all water courses are kept in proper repairs by their owners and that no water should be allowed to pass in water courses, which have not been properly repaired. In case, repairs are done the Sub-Divisional Officer may at his own motion cause such repairs to be executed and recover the cost from the owners as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Water courses.
R. 34.

In tanks of the 4th class the Panchayet shall be responsible for carrying out of all repairs and if repairs are neglected, the Sub-Divisional Officer may at his own motion or on the complaint of a sharer get the repairs done and recover the cost as if it were an arrear of land revenue. The Panchayet has no authority to alter the capacity without the consent of the majority of irrigators, who are willing to pay the cost of such alterations and the cost of its maintenance in its altered condition. Water courses must be provided with proper

Repairs to 4th
class tanks.
R. 35.

regulators and culverts for the prevention of the waste water as ordered by the Sub-Divisional Officer. The cost to be recovered by the owners.

(E) REQUISITION OF LABOUR AND SERIOUS EMERGENCY
THREATENING SUDDEN AND EXTENSIVE PUBLIC INJURY.

Existence of
danger to any
irrigation work
R. 41.

The Chief Commissioner may order the Commissioner if he thinks fit to prepare a list of such villages benefitted by tanks maintained by Government. This list will show the names or office of the persons who are to be requisitioned for tanks in times of emergency and it will also show the number of persons which each village should supply.

R. 42. 43.

On the occurrence of any danger the administering authority shall requisition the labour as given in the list and pay their wages at the ordinary rate prevailing, in the vicinity. Every person so requisitioned shall be bound at once to supply the quota of labour.

R. 44.

In the case of 1st class tank if the danger is very imminent and a reference to Sub-Divisional Officer causes delay the person in local charge whether circle subordinate, Munshi or Chowkidar shall requisition labour and report his action to the Tehsildar for the information of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

(F) THE PERSON BY WHOM AND THE TIME, PLACE OR MANNER AT OR IN WHICH ANYTHING FOR THE DOING OF WHICH PROVISION IS MADE IN ANY RULE UNDER THE REGULATION IS TO BE DONE.

Administrative
authority.
R. 45.

In tanks of the 1st class the Sub-Divisional Officer and in tanks of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes the Panchayet (Tank Panchayet) subject to the control of the Sub-Divisional Officer shall be the administering authority.

The tank Panchayet shall consist of not less than 3 or more than 7 member's who shall be land owners using the water. The Head Member shall be the lambardar of the village or if there be more than one lambardar or more than one village using the water, the Head Member shall be selected by the other lamberdars and if there be a contest that Lambardar shall be chosen who is supported by the largest water rate paying interest. The other members must be water rate payers and they shall be elected by the land-owners who use the tank water. It would be approved by the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Appointment
of Panchayet.
R. 46.

The members of the Panchayet shall continue in office for two years one half being elected every May. The Panchayet shall supply to the Patwaries concerned such information as the Patwaries may require to enable them to prepare the irrigation returns.

(G) POWERS AND DUTIES.

The Commissioner shall have power:—

- (a) To suspend any water revenue or other dues payable under these rules.
- (b) To make remission.
- (c) To sanction the refund of collection made through any error.
- (d) To veto or modify any arrangement made in respect of distribution of water of 2nd, 3rd and 4th class tanks which would interfere with any arrangements made in this behalf at settlement.
- (e) To supervise the proceedings of his subordinates and to review, modify or reverse any orders passed.

Powers of
Commissioner.
R. 53.

To entertain and dispose of appeals from the orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer.

- (g) To authorise any other officer at his discretion to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Executive Engineer.
- (h) To review, modify or reverse an appeal or otherwise any order issued by the Executive Engineer and to call for the records of any case.
- (i) Can delegate his powers under any or all of clauses (a), (c) and (d) above to the Assistant Commissioner.

The Sub-Divisional Officer shall have powers:—

Powers of
Sub-Divisional
Officer.
R. 54.

- (a) To assess under these rules water revenue on lands watered from tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes.
- (b) To assess land irrigated from wells and lifts under the provisions of Section 3 of the Ajmer Irrigation Regulation 1887.
- (c) To decide claims to exemption from water revenue on any ground.
- (d) To decide disputes as to liability for payments of water revenue between sharers and persons having different interests in land.
- (e) To suspend demand subject to the orders of the Commissioner and to recommend remission.
- (f) To distribute the water of tanks of the 1st class and decide disputes as to the distribution of water under these rules between

cultivators and villages in tanks of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes.

- (g) To sanction or refuse for reasons recorded, irrigation to any land from a tank of the 1st or 2nd class and to direct the opening and closing of the sluices of the same.
- (h) To direct the cultivators to put regulators, culverts or other necessary works in water courses or to execute necessary repairs to water courses and in case of failure by the owners to carry out any such order, to cause the work to be executed and to recover the cost; and to cause the execution of repairs to 4th class tanks and the recovery of the cost.
- (i) To decide disputes regarding use, maintenance, construction or repairs of water courses and to apportion the cost of the same.
- (j) To order or sanction the appointment of tank mates over any Government irrigation work.
- (k) To arrange for the appointments of tank Panchayets and to supervise their proceedings.
- (l) To requisition labour in the case of emergent repairs necessary to provide against sudden and extensive public enquiry.
- (m) To refer cases pending before him to any officer appointed for the purpose and to withdraw cases pending before such an officer, and try them himself.

Powers of
Executive
Engineer,
R. 55.

The Executive Engineer shall have power:—

- (a) To investigate and report for the orders of the Commissioner cases of unculturable land flooded by neglect.
- (b) To investigate and decide cases of disputes as to the distribution of water. To investigate and decide subject to appeal to the Commissioner, objections to assessment.
- (c) To decide disputes regarding construction, use, maintenance or repairs of watercourses and to apportion the cost of the same under these rules.
- (d) To order or sanction the appointment of watchers over any Government irrigation work.
- (e) To arrange for the appointment of tank Panchayets and supervise their proceedings under these rules.
- (f) To requisition labour in the case of emergent repairs necessary to provide against sudden and extensive public enquiry.

Duties of tank
Panchayets.
R. 56.

The duties of Tank Panchayets are:—

- (a) To watch the embankments and other works of the tank or tanks from which the village or villages irrigate and in case of a breach occurring or appearing imminent which endanger their existence to summon all the able bodied cultivators taking water from the tank or tanks to assist in repairs.
- (b) To inspect the embankments, sluices and other works before the rains and see that the sluices are properly closed.

- (c) To guard trees or other Government property on or near the embankments and to notice damages due to embankments or other works by the trees on or near them.
- (d) To fix the dates of opening and closing of the sluices.
- (e) To prevent the waste of water and arrange that the sluices are properly closed at nights and at times when water is not required for irrigation.
- (f) To see that the watercourses are made and kept in repairs, and that no avoidable waste occurs in them.
- (g) Before the commencement of irrigation, to draw up a list of fields in the order in which according to acknowledged custom they are to get water and regulate the distribution accordingly.
- (h) In case of tanks of 2nd and 3rd classes, to report to the Irrigation Officer without delay :—
 - (i) All weakness or faults in the embankments or sluices and all repairs required to embankments, sluices or ducts.
 - (ii) Cases of leakage during the rains.
 - (iii) That the sluices have been properly closed before the rains.
 - (iv) All cases of damage either wilful or accidental, to Government property.

- (i) To supply to the Patwaris of the circle concerned such information as they may require for preparing the statements and returns.

Duties of
Patwaris.
R. 57.

The Patwari shall:—

- (a) Prepare the record of waterings.
 - (b) Prepare such statements or returns of irrigation as from time to time be prescribed.
 - (c) Enter in his diary the dates of opening and of closing the sluices of the 1st and 2nd class tanks, the dates on which the water overflowed, the height to which and the period for which it ran and the dates on which water fell below sluice level.
 - (d) Keep a diary record of the fields taking water from the tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes and shall produce when required his records for the inspection of officers.
 - (e) Note in his diary sanctions or refusals of irrigation to any land from tanks of the 1st or 2nd class
- and
- (f) report to the Sub-Divisional Officer cases of unculturable land flooded by neglect

Appeals.
R. 59, 60.

Every order of the Sub-Divisional Officer may be appealed against to the Commissioner. Provided it shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and shall be presented within 15 days. Any person aggrieved by the order of the Commissioner may appeal to the Chief Commissioner and it shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and it shall be presented within one month of the order appealed against.

- (c) To guard trees or other Government property on or near the embankments and to notice damages due to embankments or other works by the trees on or near them.
- (d) To fix the dates of opening and closing of the sluices.
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 - (i) All weakness or faults in the embankments or sluices and all repairs required to embankments, sluices or ducts.
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The following acts and omissions shall render the person guilty of them liable to the following penalties:—

Penalties.
R. 64.

- (1) Damaging or obstructing or without due authority constructing altering or enlarging any tank or irrigation work or any part thereof.
- (2) Without due authority interfering with, increasing or diminishing the flow of water in any duct.
- (3) Being responsible for the maintenance of, or using a watercourse and neglecting to take proper precaution for the prevention of waste of water in the same, or interfering with the authorised distribution of water without the due authority or in an unauthorised manner or at an unauthorised time.
- (4) Without due authority cutting or grazing cattle or cutting or injuring trees on the embankment of any Government tank.
- (5) Neglecting to divide fields into the requisite number of beds.
- (6) Being responsible for the supply of requisitioned labourers and without due cause failing to supply or assist in supplying the same.
- (7) Being a labourer so requisitioned and without due cause neglecting to work.

- (8) Destroying, injuring or removing any level or survey marks or water gauge affixed by due authority, or neglecting to construct a regulator when so ordered or enlarging, altering or obstructing the same.
 - (9) Being a Lambardar or member of a Panchayet appointed under these rules and neglecting to perform the duties imposed by these rules or by any other lawful authority.
 - (10) Neglecting to comply with an order issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer.
 - (11) Allowing water to run to waste by neglect.
-

Rules for the preservation of Boundary and Survey marks.

1. The following are the duties and responsibilities with regard to preservation of boundary and survey marks erected by order of Government within village limits:—

Persons
responsible.

- (i) The Patels and Lambardars are bound to make report to the patwari, of the destruction, removal and injury to such marks while other village proprietors are similarly responsible to make the report to Lambardars and Patels should it come to their knowledge.
- (ii) The village community is responsible for the preservation of plot marks made for field survey.
- (iii) The Patwari will at the time of Girdawari inspect all the marks.
- (iv) The Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar and Girdawars while in tour inspect the marks and submit a report as to their condition.
- (v) The Sub-Divisional Officer is responsible that the village map showing the position of all survey maps supplied by the Survey Department is duly preserved.

2. The Lambardars, Patels and village proprietors failing to report as above mentioned will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10/- by the Sub-Divisional Officer which will be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

3. In case of damage to other marks. The following steps are to be taken:—

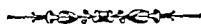
If a survey mark, it should be restored at the joint expense of the villagers concerned, but if a particular person is proved to have caused damage purposely it shall be restored at his sole cost and he shall be liable to prosecution under section 434 of Indian Penal Code.

(ii) If a plot mark, the cost of repairing it shall be defrayed by the person to have injured it, but if it is accidentally injured, the Shamlat shall defray the cost.

(iv) If a survey mark within forest areas the damage will be reported by the forest guard to the forest ranger or in his absence to the Extra Assistant Commissioner Forest, who will submit the report to the Collector on the 1st of March each year on the condition of marks, the requisite repairs being carried out by the Government or the shamlat as decided on the circumstances.

4. A revenue officer may by a written notice require a malguzar or muafidar to erect boundary marks sufficient for defining the limits of the land or to repair any boundary marks already existing within a fixed time and in case of failure get the work done and recover the cost as an arrear of land revenue.

Variable Assessment Rules.



1. There are 2 classes of lands variable assessed :— Classes variable assessed.

(i) Lands lying in the beds of certain tanks liable to submergence and not always available for cultivation and which have been demarcated as variable Mahals by the Settlement officer.

(ii) Whole villages which are not given a fixed assessment and which are assessed at each harvest in accordance with these rules.

Lands falling within class (ii) above are not subject to assessment under the Irrigation rules except that the land irrigated from 1st class tanks shall be assessed at the rates mentioned in Rule 4 of the irrigation rules.

“Assessable area” means an area sown with crops the outturn of which is above the seed grain.

Assessable
area.

“Nabud area” means an area which yields no out turn or yields out turn equal to the seed grain only.

Nabud area.

“New wells” are wells designated as such in Mr. Lupton’s assessment statement and those built after 1315 Fasli (1907-1908).

New wells.

“New tanks and nadies” shall be those made after 1315 Fasli (1907-1908).

New tanks
and Nadies.

“Chahi land” means land irrigated from wells other than “new”.

Chahi land.

Abi land.

“Abi land” means land lying in the beds of tanks, nadies, streams and other channels of water.

Talabi land.

“Talabi land” means land irrigated from Government or private tank or nadis.

Barani land.

“Barani land” means land not falling under chahi, talabi or abi.

The assessment of lands (variable mahals) mentioned in rule 1 (i) above shall be made each harvest on the cultivated areas taken from the patwaris Khasra at the rates given by the settlements officer.

The assessment of whole villages referred to in rule 1 (ii) shall be made in the following manner:—

- (i) The soil rates for the various villages to be applied are given in the schedules attached and no alterations are to be made in them except with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

2. The assessment shall be made each harvest on the Bud areas ascertained from the Khasra Girdawari and their soil classification will depend on the source of irrigation actually employed in the harvest.

As for instance a certain land is provided with a well or tank or other source of irrigation but if that course was not used in the harvest the land will be treated as Barani. Similarly a Barani land if irrigated in the harvest it will be classed as irrigated according to the source of irrigation.

3. Lands irrigated from different sources in the same harvest shall be classed according to the source most employed. If sources are employed in equal numbers the land shall be treated as belonging to a higher class.

4. Fodder crops sown in hot weather shall not be assessed.

5. Lands under lucerne grass or metha in chahi shall be assessed only once in the year and one higha out of the total area of lucerne grass or metha under each well shall only pay the barani soil rate.

6. Lands irrigated from new wells, tanks or nadies or lying in the beds of new nadies shall be assessed at barani rates.

7. Ahi areas in these villages having variable agore when irrigated shall pay Rs. 1-9-0 per area in addition to the rate given in the schedule.

If cropped in both harvests will pay only the irrigation rate in the Rabi harvest (water revenue.)

8. Bhum and muafi lands in each harvest if irrigated from Government tanks shall be charged water revenue only at a rate amounting to a difference between Talahi and Barani rates. Privileged holdings in the same circumstances shall continue paying $1\frac{1}{4}$ per acre per harvest.

9. The revenue assessable on villages under class (ii) shall be arrived at by applying the soil rates to the cultivated area after deducting the Nabud area, but Dofasli area shall be assessed only once a year except in the following cases.

N. B.—Dofasli area means that area which has been cultivated in Kharif and is again cultivated in the succeeding Rabi harvest.

1. If the area assessed at a lower rate in Kharif becomes liable to assessment, at a higher rate in Rabi owing to irrigation or otherwise, it shall be assessed to land revenue in the Rabi harvest at the difference of the two rates.

FOR EXAMPLE—(i) Owing to its dry cultivation in Kharif a certain land was assessed at Barani rates in Kharif if the land be cultivated and irrigated in Rabi, it will pay land revenue at the difference of the Barani and irrigated rates.

(ii) If a land was cultivated in Kharif and was not liable to assessment owing to failure of outturn and the same land is cultivated in rabi and yields outturn, it will be assessed in Rabi at full rate according to the source of irrigation employed or at Barani rate if it is cultivated without irrigation.

(iii) If a certain land was cultivated and irrigated in Kharif and was assessed at irrigated rate the same land is again irrigated in Rabi from the source employed in Kharif, it will not be assessed to land revenue, but if different sources are used in the two harvests, the land will be assessed at the difference of the 2 irrigated rates.

2. If the land irrigated from Government tank in kharif is again irrigated from the same tank in Rabi it will be assessed in Rabi at the difference of Talabi and Barani rates provided the water be above the sluice level on February 15th otherwise at $\frac{1}{3}$ of the above rate for each watering.

3. The area taking sowing watering alone from a Government tank and irrigated afterwards will pay $\frac{1}{4}$ per area uniformly.

10. The Patwari when making a field to field inspection shall specify the Nabud area noting the word "Nabud" in red ink in the Khasra. The Girdawar shall be responsible to check all such Nabud fields and sign them. The circle officer should in addition to his ordinary check-

ing of the Khasra check at least 10 per cent of the entries tested by the Girdawar. The Revenue officer entrusted with the assessment work of the variable villages should invariably inspect them at the harvest time.

11. When the harvest inspection and checking has been done a Khatoni shall be prepared from the Khasra and after a careful check by the Girdawar and circle officer it will be submitted to the Tehsildar who should prepare an abstract for assessment.

He will apply the rates for each village and submit abstract to the Collector for approval through the Revenue officer.

The assessment so made shall be distributed over the cultivators' holdings by applying the same rates as applied by assessing officer but if the Khewatdars unanimously agree, the assessment may be distributed by any other mode at the discretion of the khewatdars.

12. In seasons of draught or bad harvests when damage is caused by natural calamity and the Tehsildar finds that the outturn over the whole of a considerable tract is below normal *i.e.*, the loss is over 8 annas and less than 12 annas he may obtain the orders of the revenue officers for reducing the rates.

13. A proprietor of nabud area on which no revenue has been assessed shall not be entitled to any remission of revenue unless he gives the proportionate remission of revenue to his tenant from whom he received fixed rent in cash or kind.

14. The Talabi and Abi rates given in the schedule are contained of soil and water revenue rates. For crediting the same to the heads of land and water revenue of Government tanks the general principle is that $1/5$ of the Talabi and $1/3$ of the abi rates are credited to Land Revenue and the remainder to water revenue of Government tanks. The revenue from the following heads is credited to Public Works Department:—

- (1) $2/3$ of revenue of abi areas marked as variable agore in the varriable villages.
- (2) Crop rate water revenue of 1st class tank.
- (3) Water revenue paid by privileged Muafi and Bhum lands.

List of variable villages with schedule of rates :—Ajmer Tehsil.

No.	Name of villages.	Chahi.	Abi.	Barani.	Talabi.	Variable agore.	REMARKS.
1	Babaicha ...	3 4 0	1 9 0	0 4 0	...		
2	Hanshiawas ...	3 0 0	...	0 3 0	...		
3	Magri ...	3 8 0	...	0 6 0	...		
4	Ararka ...	4 1 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0		
5	Hoshiara ...	...	...	0 3 9	...		
6	Ramner Dhani ...	3 14 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	...		
7	Sarana { 1st ... 2nd	4 12 0	...	0 7 0	...		
		2 8 0	...	...	...
8	Jatli ...	4 8 0	...	0 6 0	...		
9	Akhri ...	3 14 0	1 9 0	0 6 0	3 8 0		
10	Bubani ...	4 4 0	...	0 7 0	...		

11	Khodan	...	...	4 0 0	...	0 7 6	...
12	Mohami	...	...	4 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 14 0
13	Goriawas	...	...	3 14 0	1 9 0	0 6 0	2 12 0
14	Budhol	...	...	3 8 0	1 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0
15	Ladpura	...	...	3 4 0	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
16	Gudha	...	...	3 12 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 9 0
17	Rasulpura	...	...	4 0 0	1 10 0	0 7 0	3 2 0
18	Narelli	...	...	3 8 0	1 14 0	0 6 0	3 2 0
19	Chatrī	...	...	3 4 0	...	0 7 0	0 7 0
20	Chachawas	...	...	2 12 0	1 9 0	0 7 0	3 2 0
21	Harnara (a) ordinary khata	...	...	4 1 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	3 2 0
	(b) T. Ganga Hotti Singh's khata	...	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	2 12 0
22	Tilornia	...	...	4 1 0	1 4 0	0 7 6	3 7 0

Village agore

Do.

Village agore.

List of variable villages with schedule of rates:—Beawar Tehsil.

No.	Name of villages,	Chahi.	Abi.	Barani.	Talabi.	Variable agore.	REMARKS.
1	Bhaironkhara ...	2 7 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	2 4 0		
2	Dholadanta I ...	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	V. A.	
3	Durgawas ...	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	V. A.	
4	Malipura ...	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 12 0	V. A.	
5	Ramawas ...	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	1 12 0		
6	Sonian ...	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	V. A.	
7	Jalia ...	2 12 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	1 12 0 0 6 0	}	
	Baria Shama ...	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0		
9	Baria Jagga ...	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0		
10	Ramsar Balonjan ...	...	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0		

		2	8	0	1	8	0	0	5	0	1	12	0	
11	Tikrana Medrotan ...	2	8	0	1	8	0	0	5	0	1	12	0	}
12	Fatehpur II ...	2	12	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	
13	Ratanpura Sarda ...	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	
14	Mindri Medrotan ...	2	8	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	
15	Govindpura ...	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	
16	Ganeshpura ...	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	
17	Sheonathpura ...	1	12	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	V. A.
18	Khejarla ...	1	8	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	4	V. A.
19	Khadiakhara ...	...	...	0	12	0	0	...	...	0	12	0	0	V. A.
20	Partabpura ...	2	8	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	V. A.
21	Narbadkhera ...	2	4	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	V. A.
22	Ramsar Inda ...	1	12	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	V. A.
23	Lamba ...	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	V. A.
24	Sanwa ...	2	12	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	1	12	0	

Distribution of assessment.

Land Revenue.	Water Revenue.	Public Works Department Revenue.
<p>(a) Whole of the assessment on the chahi and barani area.</p> <p>(b) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the assessment on the abi area.</p> <p>(c) Whole of the assessment at barani rates on talabi area irrigated from Crop Rate Tanks and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the same at talabi rates on areas irrigated from tanks other than crop rates tanks.</p>	<p>(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ of the assessment on the abi area of villages not marked variable agore.</p> <p>(b) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the assessment at Talabi rates on areas irrigated from tanks other than Crop Rate tanks.</p>	<p>(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ of the assessment on the abi area of the villages marked variable agore.</p> <p>(b) Whole of the water rate on areas assessed for irrigation from crop Rate Tanks.</p> <p>(c) All water revenue from Muafi and Bhum at privileged rates.</p>

Rules to regulate the lapse and continuance of revenue free grants in Ajmer-Merwara.

Grants are resumable on the expiry of a life or lives or some other period specified in the order subject to the following provisions be renewed in favour of one or more of the heirs of the late holder and as the Chief Commissioner may think fit.

How the
Revenue free
grant is made.

Provided that:—

- (1) If any portion of the grant is renewed in favour of a single person, it shall be continued to him for the period of his life or any shorter period.
- (2) If any portion of the grant is renewed and distributed among several persons, the share of each person may be continued to him for his life on any shorter period.
- (3) The portion of the grant renewed in favour of one person, or the aggregate of the portions renewed in favour of two or more persons shall not exceed
 - (a) Rs. 50/- if the portion or aggregate of the portions of the grant renewed exceed half the sum enjoyed by the late holder, or
 - (b) Rs. 1,000/- if the portion or aggregate of the portion renewed does not exceed half the sum enjoyed by the late holder.

Points for consideration.

Applications for the continuance of a grant shall be made:—

- (1) The application shall be made within 2 years.
- (2) The family of the deceased holder is in destitute or in bad circumstances.
- (3) The members of the family are unable to support themselves.
- (4) The deceased holder has rendered important public service of a special kind.
- (5) There are sufficient political reasons for exceptional liberality grounded upon the history of the family and its services to the state or its position in the country or its claim by reason of misfortune beyond the control of the survivors upon the compassion of the British Government.

How the application is made.

The applications for the renewal of a grant should be accompanied by a pedigree table of the family and it should be clearly stated:—

- (1) What heirs or other relatives who depended upon him for support have been left by the deceased grantee or pensioner.
- (2) What means of subsistence these persons have severally.
- (3) Whether any of them by reason of tender years, sex, or any infirmity, are unable to earn their own livelihood.
- (4) In favour of which members of the family renewal is recommended and in what sharers.

- (5) As regards each member of the family in whose favour the renewal of a portion of the grant is recommended whether it should be continued to him for life or for any shorter period.
 - (6) In the case of minors to whom their share of the grant should be payable and on what conditions, if any.
 - (7) Whether the deceased holder has any special claim on Government for good services rendered which still calls for recognition.
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Rules for the reduction of Chahi assessment in Khalsa area when a well ceases to be of use.



When a well on the land attached to which revenue has been assessed at settlement, on account of irrigation from that well, ceases to be of use, the assessment on the land irrigated from that well shall be reduced in accordance with these rules. In the assessment volume under each village are shown :—

- (a) The total area assessed at Settlement as irrigated from each well.
- (b) A Lump sum in respect of each such well, which lump sum represents that portion of the total assessment on the area assessed as irrigated from the well as in excess of the ordinary dry assessment, that would be paid in the absence of the well.

Disposal of
application.

On the application of the person liable to pay assessment, the Collector shall remit the lump sum shown in the assessment volume as assessed on a well if :—

- (1) The Collector is satisfied that the well has become permanently unfit for irrigation or,
- (2) The land assessed as "Chahi" ceases to be irrigated from the well and is with the permission of the collector irrigated from a 1st or 2nd class tank and pays water rate accordingly.
- (3) The collector shall decide from what harvest the reduction of revenue shall take effect.

When a well in respect of which remission has been given is again brought into use the Collector shall reimpose the lump sum which was remitted, provided that:—

- (1) In any case when a well is repaired the rules for the exemption of agricultural improvements from assessment would apply, due effect shall be given to these rules.
 - (2) If in any case the Collector comes to the opinion that there is good reason why an amount less than the whole lump sum should be reimposed, he may reimpose such less amount only.
 - (3) The reimposed assessment shall become payable from the date of such order or from such later date as the Collector may fix.
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Rules for the correct maintenance of the village Maps and Khasras.

Patwaris duty
as regards map
correction.

At the time of Girdawari the Patwari shall compare the fields with his long map and shall note the changes of field boundaries and other alterations. Changes may be shown first in pencil while he is actually doing Girdawari in the field and these pencilled marks shall be afterwards inked up in red. All these corrections are to be completed by the 31st May. The copy on tracing cloth shall be kept by the Patwari with his Settlement Volume for permanent record purposes.

Girdawars duty.

The Girdawar is personally responsible for the correct and upto date maintenance of the village maps for all villages in his circle He shall therefore :—

- (a) See that these present rules and instructions are carefully carried out by the Patwaris.
- (b) Check as many as possible of these changes observed on the map and.
- (c) Run a check line with the chain and quarter staff diagonally where a whole chák is changed in order to test the accuracy of the Patwaris' work.
- (d) Report for orders any Patwari who is found to be neglecting this work of harvest to harvest map correction.
- (e) In token of his having observed the above directions the Girdawar shall sign the Khasra entries relating to all the changes which he has checked.

When the copy on long cloth becomes unserviceable the Patwari shall under the orders of the Girdawar prepare a fresh working map in the following manner:—

Manner in which fresh copy is prepared.

- (a) He shall first compare the working map with his record copy and note where the former shows changes from the latter, and he shall then prepare a list of all the plots that have so changed.
- (b) He shall next put the record copy of the map on to the tracing frame and shall then stretch over it the new cloth on which the first map is to be traced.
- (c) Before starting to trace the map he shall first with the guide of the list prepared under instruction (a) above mark the position of all the changed plots on the new cloth with pencil crosses.
- (d) Having thus indicated the position of those changed plots he shall trace in first the boundaries of the village and then all the plots that have remained unchanged leaving blank spaces where pencilled cross marks made as above (c) are shown.
- (e) He shall then remove the record copy from the frame and in its place put the old working copy of the map on to the frame, over which he shall then stretch the new but still incomplete trace, fitting them carefully together so that the blank spaces left on the new cloth trace coincide with the portions of the old map where the red lines thereon indicate changes. He shall

then in these blank spaces trace in from these red lines of the old map the new boundaries as they now exist, omitting the lines or boundaries that have changed.

In numbering the new trace he shall take the numbers of the plots that have remained unchanged from the record copy of the map and of those on list (a) above from the old working copy.

- (g) The old working copy of the map shall be retained by the Patwari for future reference.
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Rules for the conduct of experimental crop cuttings in Ajmer-Merwara.

Sub-Divisional officers should by themselves make each year 10 to 15 crop experiments of the following four crops:—

Officer experi-
menting.

Kharif,

Rabi.

(1) Cotton.

(1) Barley.

(2) - Jawar.

(3) Maize.

The Patwari and the Girdawar must always be present during the experiment to furnish all necessary information regarding land classification, rent etc., and supply any survey instruments that may be required.

Except in the case of cotton the whole operation shall be made in the presence of the officer experimenting and if the first picking of cotton has been conducted in the presence of the officer experimenting subsequent pickings may be carried out by an official not below the rank of a Girdawar.

The crop should not be cut till is completely ripe.

The field for selection should be of as large an area as possible and in appearance should not be above or below the average for the season on the class of land.

Selection of the
field.

Except in the case of cotton, the area cut should be always 5 biswas. In the case of cotton crop the area must be such as can be easily identified at the time of the subsequent pickings and be marked on the ground. It should be measured at the time of the experiment and its area in acres be calculated.

Outturn.

The outturn should be the main product of the crop (*e.g.*, grain whether husked or unhusked as distinct from straw, and cleaned cotton as distinct from cotton seeds). If the estimate of the bye-products is to be taken, their weights be entered below that of the main product. The outturn must be reduced to its ordinary marketable form before weighment. The results should be reported to the Commissioner by the 1st of June each year.

Compensation.

The person who suffers any loss by the experiments should be compensated or if he has rendered any assistance it should be acknowledged. The cost of these experiments is nothing but trifling however its funds be allotted by the Commissioner.

Survey Directions.

(1) 20 Kachwansis	...	... = 1 Biswansi.
20 Biswansis	...	... = 1 Biswa.
20 Biswas	...	... = 1 Bigha.
40000 Square links	...	... = 1 Bigha.
2000 Square links	...	... = 1 Biswa.
100 Square links	...	... = 1 Biswansi.
1936 Square yards	...	... = 1 Bigha.
4840 Square yards	...	... = 1 Acre.
44 × 44 yards	...	... = 1 Bigha.
66 Feet	...	... = 1 Gunter's Chain.
22 yards	...	... = 1 Gunter's Chain.
2½ Bighas	...	... = 1 Acre Ajmer-Merwara.
Chain × Chain	...	... = Bighas.
Chain × Gathas	...	... = Biswas.
Gathas × Gathas	...	... = Biswansis.
Links × Links	...	... = Square links.
Full chains	...	... = 200 links.
100000 Square links	...	... = 1 Acre.
1 Gatha	...	... = 6 feet 7 inches nearly.
12 inches	= 1 Foot.	
3 feet	= 1 yard.	
5½ yards	= 1 Pole, Rod or Perch.	
40 poles or 220 yds.	= 1 Furlong.	
5 Furlong or 1760 yards	= 1 mile.	
3 miles	= 1 League.	
144 Square inches	= 1 Square Foot.	
9 Square Feet	= 1 Square yard.	
30½ Square yards	= 1 Square Pole, Rod or Perch.	
40 Square pole	= 1 Rod.	
4 Rod or	} 1 Acre.	
4840 Square yards.		
1 Square chain	= 22 × 22 Sqr. yd.	
10 Square chains	= 1 Acre.	

**Statement showing Government Tanks in
Ajmer Tehsil.**

No.	Name of village.	Name of Tank.	Name of village or villages irrigating.	Class of Tank
1	Aheran.	Aheran.	Aheran.	Variable.
2	Akhri.	Akhri.	Akhri.	Variable.
3	Akhri.	Nahr.		
4	Alipura.	Alipura.	Alipura.	Variable.
5	Ansari.	Ansari.	Ansari.	Fixed.
6	Ararka.	Sikalao.	Ararka.	Variable.
7		Dadolai		
8	Asapura.	Mission Tank.	Asapura.	Fixed.
9	Babaicha.	Babaicha.		Fixed.
10	Baheran.	Baheran.	Baheran.	Variable.
11	Balwanta.	Balwanta.	Balwanta.	Variable.
12	Do.	Phuta Nada.	Do.	Variable.
13	Barla.	Barla.	Barla.	Variable.
14	Barol.	Barol.	Barol.	Variable.
15	Do.	Rapat.	Sheola.	Crop rate Tank.
16	Do.	Barol eNw Tank.	Sheola, Aheran, Dewalia.	
17	Bhagwantpura.	Bhagwantpura.	Bhagwantpura.	Variable.

No.	Name of village.	Name of Tank.	Name of village or villages irrigating.	Class of Tank
18	Bhimpura.	Sarakwala.		Fixed.
19	Bhimpura.	Kharchia.	Bhimpura.	Fixed.
20	Bir.	Bir.		Crop rate.
21	Bithur.	Bithur.	Bithur.	Variable.
22	Do.	Rapat.	Bithur.	
23	Bhodole.	Bhodole.	Bhodole.	Variable.
24	Brigchiawas.	Palundia	Brigchiawas.	Variable.
25		Picholao.		Variable.
26		Brigchiawas Naya Tank.		Crop rate.
27	Chachias.	Chachias.	Chachias.	Fixed.
28	Chandolai.	Chandolai.	Chandolai.	Variable.
29	Chat.	Chat.	Chat.	Variable.
30	Chaurias.	Chaurias.	Chaurias.	Fixed.
31	Dabrela	Dabrela.	Dabrela.	Variable.
32	Danta	Danta.	Danta.	Fixed.
33	Derathun.	Balajiwal.	Derathun.	Fixed.
34	Daulatkhera.	Daulatkhera.	Daulatkhera.	Fixed.
35	Dewalia.	Dewalia.	Dewalia.	Variable and fixed.
36	Dhal	Sikolao.	Dhal.	Variable and fixed.

No.	Name of village.	Name of Tank.	Name of village or villages irrigating.	Class of Tank.
37	Gola.	Daliwala.	Gola.	Fixed.
38	Do.	Jharoka.	Gola.	Fixed.
39	Goriawas.	Goriawas.	Goriawas.	Fixed.
40	Ghugra.	Ghugra.	Ghugra.	Fixed.
41	Hanwantia.	Lakhalao.	Hanwantia.	Variable.
42	Hathibatta.	Hathibatta.	Hathibatta.	Variable.
43	Jagpura.	Jagpura.	Jagpura, Dhola Danta, Deranthu and Chat.	} Variable.
44	Jhelaora.	Ramsager.	Jhelaora, Kanpura	Variable.
45	Do.	Naya Talab.	Jhelaora, Kanpura	Variable.
46	Jasvantpura.	Permanand.	Jasvantpura and Rampura.	Variable.
47	Jatia.	Jatia.	Jatia.	
48	Do.	Rapat.		
49	Jethana.	Shamla.	Jethana.	Variable.
50	Jethana.	Dadolai.	Jethana.	Variable.
51	Kaklana.	Baoriwala Tank.	Kaklana.	Fixed.
52	Kalianpura.	Kalianpura.	Kalianpura.	Variable.
53	Kanakheri.	Kanakheri.	Kanakheri.	Fixed.
54	Kankerda Bhanabai.	Kankerda Bhanabai.	Kankerda Bhonabai.	Fixed.

No.	Name of village.	Name of Tank.	Name of village or villages irrigating.	Class of Tank.
55	Kanpura.	Kanpura.	Kanpura.	Fixed.
56	Kair.	Kair.	Kair.	Crop rate.
57	Kekri.	Gundolao.	Kekri.	Variable.
58	Do.	Nilkinadi.	Do.	Variable.
59	Do.	Machola.	Do.	Variable.
60	Do.	Dhar or Nahr Nadi	Do.	Fixed.
61	Do.	Kesholao.	Do.	Fixed.
62	Kesarpura (Makrera).	Kesarpura.	Kesarpura.	Fixed.
63	Kesarpura (Ramsar).	Kesarpura.	Kesarpura.	Variable.
64	Kiranipura.	Kiranishahwala.	Kiranipura.	Variable.
65	Khanpura.	Khanpura Naya Talao.	Khanpura and Dorai.	Crop rate.
66	Lachipura.	Lachipura.	Lachipura.	Fixed.
67	Lachmipura.	Lachmipura.	Lachmipura.	Variable.
68	Ladpura.	Ladpura new Tank	Ladpura and Gwarri.	Crop rate.
69	Do.	„ old Tank	Ladpura.	Crop rate.
70	Lavera.	Lavera.	Lavera.	Variable.
71		Lavera-ki-Talai }		
72		Naya Talab. }		

No.	Name of village.	Name of Tank.	Name of village or villages irrigating.	Class of Tank.
73	Lohagal	Lohagal.	Lohagal.	Variable.
74	Loharwara.	Naya Talab.	Loharwara.	Variable.
75		Bara Talab.		
76	Madarpura.	Madarpura Naya Talab.	Madarpura.	Crop rate.
77	Makerwali.	Gandarian.	Makerwali.	Variable.
78		Chetakhan.		
79		Naya Talab.		
80	Makrera.	New Tank.	Makrera.	Crop rate.
81	Do.	Old Rappat.	Do.	Crop rate.
82	Maosha.	Maosha.	Maosha.	} Variable.
83	Do.	Rapat.	Do.	
84	Mohami.	Mohami.	Mohani.	Variable.
85	Nagelao.	Phulsagar Jhiloi.	Nagelao.	Variable.
86	Do.	Sikolai Dand.	Nagelao.	Variable.
87	Nandla.	Bara Talab.	Nandla.	{ Variable. Fixed.
88	Do.	Jalia.		
89	Naharpura.	Naharpura.	Naharpura.	Crop rate.
90	Nareli.	Ramsagar.	Nareli.	Variable.

No.	Name of village.	Name of Tank.	Name of village or villages irrigating.	Class of Ta
91	Niaran.	Sheo Sagar.	Niaran, Kabri Chat, Jhabarkia, Rampura, Dholadanta Niaran, Bhaironkhera, Amarpura and Bhagwanpura.	Variable.
92	Nipoli.	Nipoli.	Nipoli.	Fixed.
93	Nuriawas.	Gooritalai Kacha.	Nuriawas.	Fixed.
94	Pharkia.	Balsagar.	Pharkia.	Variable.
95	Do.	Barwala.		Variable.
96	Padampura.	Padampura.	Padampura.	Crop rate.
97	Rajosi.	Rajosiwala or New Tank.	Khapri and Rajosi.	Crop rate.
98	Rampura.	Rapat.	Ramsar.	Fixed.
99	Ramsar.	Ramsar.	Ramsar & Raghu-nathpura.	Variable.
100	Do.	Dand.		
101	Do.	Kirsamand.		
102	Do.	Ramban.	Ramsar.	Fixed.
103	Rasulpura.	Rasulpura.	Rasulpura.	Fixed.
104	Ratakhera.	Ratakhera.	Ratakhera, Dera-thun & Barapathar	Variable.
105	Sadapur.	Sadapur.	Sadapur.	Variable.
106	Sanodh.	Sanodh.	Sanodh.	Variable.
107	Samproda.	Mandolao Dansolao	Samproda.	Variable.

No.	Name of village.	Name of Tank.	Name of village or villages irrigating.	Class of Tank.
108	Saradhna.	Saradhna.	Saradhna.	Fixed.
109	Sheopura.	Sheopura.		Fixed.
110	Shoela.	Shoela.	Shoela.	Variable.
111	Do.	Rapat.		
112	Srinagar.	Srinagar old Tank.	Srinagar.	Variable.
113	Surajpura.	Surajpura.	Surajpura.	Variable.
114	Tabiji.	Tabiji.	Tabiji.	Fixed.
115		Dand.		
116		Chhoto.		
117	Tabiji.	Naya Talab.	Tabiji.	Crop-rate.
118	Tihari.	Bhim.	Tihari and Kanpura.	Variable.
119	Tilornia.	Tilornia.	Tilornia.	Fixed.
120	Ajmer.	Anasagar.	Ajmer.	Variable.
121	Do.	Bisla.	Do.	Fixed.
122	Do.	Bibi Chila.	Do.	Fixed.
123	Jethana.	Modinada.	Jethana.	Fixed.
124	Lohagal.	Boorwala.		Fixed.

LIST OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (Nazul)
INCHARGE OF
DISTRICT BOARD
OF
Ajmer-Merwara,
1925.

List of Government property (Nazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.	Class
1	Ajmer	Fort & hill of Taragarh.		
2	Do.	Building known as Chowki Nand Deoji.	East Beawar Road, West waste land, North waste land, South waste land.	
3	Do.	Land known as old Chandmari.	East waste land, West, Taragarh hill, North waste land, South waste land.	
4	Pushkar.	Chabutra in Chhoti Basti.	East Public Road, West House of Kishan Lal, North Road, South Road.	
5	Do.	Chabutra near the Horse Show Ring.	East way to Pushkar, West way to Nand, North way to Pushkar, South way to Nand.	
6	Do.	Purana Thana.	East Bishran Ghat, West Badri Ghat, North way, South Pushkar Lake.	
7	Do.	Chabutra in the rear of Thana.	East Bishran Ghat, West Badri Ghat, North old Thana, South Pushkar Lake.	
8	Brikchiwas.	Old custom House at Brikchiawas.	East House of Khajoo, Mer, West village North village South way to Mangliawas.	
9	Arjanpura.	Tibari at Arjanpura.	East waste land, West Road, North waste land, South waste land.	
10	Srinagar.	Old places at Srinagar.	East Hill, West Hill, North Hill, South Hill.	

of the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rod.	Pole.		
A.					
8337	75.46	Sanitorium.	
72618		This building is situated on the Beawar Road and is used by Sawars and Bhumias at the time of fairs.
7534 to 7552	30.59		Used for Chandmari and cattle grazing.
8691		Leased out during Pushkar Fair along with Nazul land.
186 and 18716		Used during the Pushkar Fair by the Judging Committee.
92427		In good condition.
9244		
290210		Used as School and Patwar-khana.
1103		It was constructed at Government expense in the time of Colonel Dixon for the convenience of travellers. It is in bad condition now.
2044	2.2	Unoccupied.	These buildings are in a delapidated condition.

List of Government property (Mazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.
11	Srinagar.	Fort of Bara-para.	East Hill, West Hill, North Hill, South Hill.
12	Do.	Building known as Chaumukha.	East Road, West Nohra of Chaudhri, North waste land, South waste land.
13	Do.	Wall round Srinagar with Kothas.	East way, West Hill, North Hill and fields, South Hill and habitation.
14	Do.	Shop at Srinagar.	East Bazar, West Nohra Kayasthan, North Shop of Chouth Mal, South Chabutra Kayasthan.
15	Kanpura.	Police Station.	East Nohra of Nathu Khati, West House of Nathu, North House of Nanda etc., Jats, South House of Teja Chhipa.
16	Do.	Two Tibarics with waste land.	East Road to Ramsar, West Land of Sobha Singh, North Shamlat No. 3131, South Shamlat No. 3130.
17	Lavera.	Site of Chowki at Lavera.	East Shamlat land, West Shamlat land, North Shamlat land, South Shamlat land.
17	Magra.	Tibari at Magra built in 1918.	
18	Gangwana.	Site of Fort at Gangwana.	East House of Jamiat Khan, West way, North way, South Shamlat.

of the District Board of Ajmer-Marwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rod.	Pole.		
2846	·66	Unoccupied.	In bad condition.
2845	·6	Unoccupied.	
2845	23·05	Unoccupied.	Kotha is taken by one Bakhta- war son of Shive Nath on rent under Collector's order dated the 11th March 1915.
2845	·18		In bad condition.
3079	·20	Unoccupied.	The Thana is in a most delapi- dated condition.
3129	·43		
450	Unoccupied.	The Chowki has ceased to exist.
322			1·16	Unoccupied.	
1					

List of Government property (Nazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.
19	Ansari.	Old Fort at Ansari.	East Tank, West village, North way, South waste land.
20	Hatondi.	Tibari with well and stable at Hatondi.	East way to Kaklana, West waste land, North wasteland, South waste land.
21	Ramsar.	Patworkhana.	East village West village, North village, South village.
22	Chatri.	Badshahi Mahal.	East House of Gujars, West Public way, North compound of a Jat, South house of Balai.-
23	Chichiawas.	Purani Chowki of Police.	East Field No. 461, West Field No. 458, North Field No 464 South Field No. 458.
24	Akhri.	Dak Chowki.	East Nullah, West Shamlat North Road, South way to field of Magna Gujar.
25	Galti.	Purani Chowki.	East Thana, West Jodha's compund, North Suja's Bara, South Gujars.
26	Gadari.	Pacca House.	East Shamlat land, West Shamlat land, North Shamlat land, South Shamlat land.
27	Kankarda Bhonobai.	Chowki.	East Field of Hukma, West Temple of goddess Kalka, North Field No. 139, South Field No. 140.

CLASS B.

- (1) Mangliawas, Pisangan Road.
- (2) Nasirabad, Ramsar Road.
- (3) Ajmer, Srinager Road.
- (4) Nasirabad, Srinager Road.
- (5) Tilaurnia, Harmara Road.
- (6) Budha Pushkar Road.

of the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rod.	Pole.		
103	·61	Unoccupied.	In ruins.
800 and 801	·50	Unoccupied.	
3881	6·80		Used as Patwarkhana.
64	·63	Villagers keep grass.	
459	·5	Traveller's stay here.	
7 and 8	2 13	Ruins.	
911	·3	Ruins.	
964	850		
141	·7		

List of Government property (Nazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.
			Class
1	Ajmer.	Bibi Chila Garden.	East Land off Faqir, West Road to Somalpur, North way to Somalpur, South Hill.
2	Do.	Nursery well with land.	East Hill, West Field of Rama and others, North Field of Pusa, South Taragarh Road.
3	Pushkar.	Land close to Public way.	East Public way, West Public way, North Public way, South old Thana.
4	Ghogra.	Two plots of land entitled Nachan bao with Tibari and Baori.	East Shamlat and way Shamlat West Field of Dewa, North Gangwana-boundary, South Nadi.

of the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Roel.	Pole.		
C.					
8318 and 8319	8.66		
7308 7313 7314	1.36		
9248		
781 and 702	6.38		

List of Government property (Nazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.
Class A.—Beawar			
1	Nayanagar.	Sehdari on Jawaaja Road.	East Road to Jawaaja, West Field No. 1448, North Road to Jawaaja, South circular Road.
2	Chang.	Sehdari near Chang Baori.	East Shamlat land No. 1344, West Do. do. North Road and Baori, South Hill and Forest.
3	Do.	Chowki situated at Chang.	East Inhabited site called Khanji's Bass, West Forest Chowki, North Chitar Road, South Khanji's Bas.
4	Rupnagar.	Sehdari at Rupnagar.	East Customs Chandi Baori, West Inhabited site, North Marwar Road, South Inhabited site.
5	Do.	Custom House at Rupnagar.	East Baori, West Tibari, North Marwar Road, South Inhabited site.
6	Fatehgarh.	Sehdari at Fatehgarh.	East Marwar Road, West Inhabited site of the village, North Shamlat land South Inhabited site.
7	Sheonathpura	Sehdari at Sheonathpura.	East Shamlat land, West Shamlat land, North Shamlat land, South Shamlat land.
8	Baria Mota.	Sehdari at Baria Mota	East old Road, West Hillock known as Dhola Danta, North Khopriwala Thok, South Hillock known as Ajmer wali Danti.

of the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rod.	Pole.		
Tehsil. 1448	·10	Occupied by the Forest department.	
Part of No. 1344	·008	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 1450	·02	Unoccupied.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 682	·01	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 682	·01	Unoccupied.	Requires repairs.
286	·007	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 31	·01		Repairable.
6	·02	Unoccupied.	Repairable.

List of Government property (Nazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.
9	Saroth.	Fort at Saroth.	East House of Kana son of Buda, West old site of village North Jewan's House, South Pathway.
10	Bhawanikhera near Sar-malian.	Sehdari at Bhawani khera near Sarma-lian.	East Bhawanikhera Tank, West Ajmer Road, North Shamlat land, South Shamlat land.
11	Ratanpura.	Sehdari at Ratanpura Ghata.	East Road, West Shamlat land North House of Dhobi, South Public road.
12	Jhak.	Sarai (in) near Baori Jhak.	East Shamlat land, West Sham-lat land, North Shamlat land, South Road.
13	Do.	Sehdari at Jhok.	East Shamlat land, West Road North Shamlat land, South Shamlat land.
14	Sheopura ghata.	Customs House at Sheopura Ghata.	East Shop of Deo Karan, West Teja Lamberdar's well, North Road, South Hillock.
15	Do.	Sehdari at Sheopura Ghata.	East Public Road West Sham-lat North Public Road, South Forest.
16	Shamgarh.	Sehdari on the way of Masuda to Sham-garh.	East Public Road, West Sham-lat North Public Road, South Forest.
17	Andhideori.	Sehdari at Andhi-deori.	East Shop of Hem Raj, West Shamlat land and Parao, North Masuda Road, South Market.

of the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rod.	Pole.		
935	·3	Unoccupied.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 482	·01	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 64	·0003	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.
$\frac{4584}{762}$	·008	Unoccupied.	Requires repairs.
713	·0005	Unoccupied.	Requires repairs.
194	·01 acre.	Used by Chau- kidars.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 188	·004	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.
...	·01	Unoccupied.	Requires repairs in Masuda boundary.
Part of No. 442	·013	Used by tra- vellers.	

List of Government property (Nazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.
18	Pakheriawas.	Sehdari at Pakheriawas.	East Shamlat land, West Shamlat land, North Shamlat land, South Road and well
19	Bailan.	Sehdari at Bailan.	East Road West Road, North Inhabited site of Bailan South Shamlat land.
20	Narsinghpura	Sehdari at Narsinghpura and Daulatpura.	East Ajmer Road, West Field No. 149, North Nala Shamlat South Late circular road.

CLASS B.

(1) Surabghata.

(2) Masuda Ghata Road.

of the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rod.	Pole.		
629	·012	Occupied by the village Chowkidar for the watch and ward of the Ghata.	Requires repairs.
Part of No. 394	·006	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.
148	·01	Used by tra- vellers.	Requires repairs.

List of Government property (Nazul) in charge

Serial No.	Name of town or village.	Description.	Boundaries.
Class A.—Todgarh			
1	Mandlan.	Building called Hiraji ka garh at Mandlan.	East Magri West Magri, North Magri South Hiraji ka gaon.
2	Kot-kirana.	Building called Mangarh at Kotkirana. 7 Rooms with tiled roof inside mangarh 1 court Room.	East Tank of Rupaji, West Field of Deori, North Morjhaori Road to Kotkirana, South Morjhaori Road to Kotkirana.
3	Kukra.	Building called Police Chowki at Kariadah (Kukra) mile No. 23.	East Todgarh, West Sadulka Chaura Tank, North Magri, South Magri.
4	Chhapalian.	Building called Gokalgarh at Chhapalian.	East Gokalgarh, West Govt. Forest North Govt. Forest South Government Forest
5	Barar.	Building known as Baragarh at Barar.	East Baori of village, West Shamlat Hill, North Shamlat hill South Shamlat hill.
6	Do.	Building called Baragarh at Barar.	East Magri of Shamlat, West Magri of Shamlat, North Magri of Shamlat, South Magri of Shamlat.
7	Antali.	Building called Malkot at Antoli.	East Government Forest, West Govt. Forest, North Govt. Forest South Govt. Forest.
8	Dawer.	Building called Tindari at Dawer.	East Road, West Shamlat land, North Baori, South Shamlat land.
9	Dawer.	Building called Tindari at Dawer.	East village, West village, North villages South village.

CLASS C.

- (1) Jassakhara, Todgarh Camel Road.
- (2) Bhim Barar Road.
- (3) Lakha Gudha Dawer Road.

of the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara.

Settle- ment number.	AREA IN.			Purpose for which it is used.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Rod.	Pole.		
Tehsil.					
2300	·52	Unoccupied.	Out of repairs.
1886	·61		One room brought into repairs is being used as school since 11th July 1914 all other rooms are out of repairs and unoccupied.
431	·18		Formerly used as Police Chowki was abandoned but used by Public Works Department Ganginen at season time out of repairs.
6598	·54	Out of repairs & unoccupied	
5996	1·7	Out of repairs & unoccupied.	
5581	·81	Out of repairs & unoccupied.	
7	2·58	Out of repairs & unoccupied.	
33	·4	Out of repairs & unoccupied.	
1887	·22		Formerly used by Military Department now unoccupied. In good state.

Staple Crop price list for Ajmer District from 1908 to 1924

No.	Year.	Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Bajra.		Fodder.		
		Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Seer.	Ch.	Mds.	Sr.	Ch.
1	1908 ...	6	12	9	8	10	8	9	8	0	35	0
2	1909 ...	8	4	14	...	12	...	12	8	2	0	0
3	1910 ...	10	...	16	...	17	8	14	...	2	10	0
4	1911 ...	12	6	17	14	17	15	13	8	2	9	0
5	1912 ...	10	5	12	14	12	10	10	15	1	28	0
6	1913 ...	9	2	13	8	12	6	12	6	2	9	0
7	1914 ...	8	11	12	...	11	10	10	4	1	8	0
8	1915 ...	7	2	11	15	10	11	10	14	1	27	0
9	1916 ...	8	7	11	14	10	11	10	...	1	21	0
10	1917 ...	7	15	13	7	11	14	10	6	1	14	0
11	1918 ...	6	6	9	2	9	4	7	9	1	11	0
12	1919 ...	5	5	6	9	6	12	4	9	1	6	0
13	1920 ...	5	2	7	9	7	12	5	13	1	20	0
14	1921 ...	5	4	7	...	7	4	5	8	1	20	0
15	1922, ...	5	4	7	8	7	...	5	8	1	20	0
16	1923 ...	6	12	12	...	10	8	9	...	1	30	0
17	1924 ...	7	12	11	...	12	10	8	...	2	0	0

LIST OF
BHOMIAS
OF THE
Ajmer-Merwara,
1925.

List of Bhomias in the Ajmer District for 1925.

223

Number.	Name of village.	Name of Head Bhomia.	PARTICULARS.		Amount of Nazrana.
			Mounted.	On foot.	
					Rs. A. P.
1	Bhaonta ...	Kalu Singh son of Sumer Singh and Gokal Singh son of Udai Singh ...	One	...	91 0 0
2	Bhagwanpura ...	Dung Singh ...	One	...	53 0 0
3	Picholian ...	Sawai Singh ...	One	...	116 0 0
4	Tilana ...	Bhur Singh (Blind through Madan Singh)	One	...	93 0 0
5	Tilornia ...	Thakur Ganga Nath Singh son of Tej Nath Singh ...	One	...	145 0 0
6	Dhal ...	Raj Singh son of Inder Singh and Chander Singh son of Gopal Singh ...	One	...	59 0 0
7	Danta Jotia ...	Ramnath Singh son of Hari Singh ...	One	...	75 0 0
8	Dabrela ...	Gulab Singh son of Ratan Singh ...	One	...	29 0 0
9	Dehgaria ...	Chitar Singh son of Jawan Singh ...	One	...	24 0 0

No.	Place	Name	Sex	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Number of Children	Number of Grandchildren	Number of Great-Grandchildren
10	Dumara ...	Arisal Singh son of Chiman Singh	...	...	...	...	81	0	0
11	Dantra ...	Bhopal Singh son of Dhonkal Singh	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
12	Ramner Dhain	Bagh Singh through Mangal Singh	...	...	...	...	236	0	0
13	Sanod ...	Dhonkal Singh son of Rewat Singh	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
14	Kekri ...	Thakur Kesri Singh son of Rao Kalian Singh Istamardar Junia	...	...	...	...	81	0	0
15	Kalesra ...	Dhonkal Singh son of Bir Singh	...	...	...	...	111	0	0
16	Kishenpura	Amar Singh son of Bishan Singh	...	...	...	...	78	0	0
17	Gangwana	Abdul Nabi Khan son of Rehmat Khan.	...	...	...	...	69	0	0
18	Loharwara	Nand Singh son of Balwant Singh	...	...	...	...	77	0	0
19	Lavera ...	Mangal Singh son of Hari Singh	...	...	...	...	45	0	0
20	Laheswa ...	Mool Singh son of Ramnath Singh	...	...	...	...	87	0	0
21	Niaran ...	Nathu Singh son of Moti Singh	...	...	...	...	67	0	0
22	Harmara ...	Thakur Ganga Nath Singh son of Thakur Tej Nath Singh	...	...	...	...	228	0	0
Total ...							2,100	0	0

Number.	Name of village,	Name of Head Bhomia.	PARTICULARS.		Amount of Nazrana.
			Mounted.	Foot.	
					Rs. A. P.
1	Aheran ...	Zalim Singh son of Gulab Singh	...	One	18 0 0
2	Arjanpura	Kesar Singh son of Rawat Singh	...	One	80 0 0
3	Ararka ...	Sawai Singh son of Karan Singh	...	One	52 0 0
4	Amba Masina	Akbar Ali son of Imam Ali	...	One	13 0 0
5	Akhri ...	Bhoor Singh son of Mangal Singh	...	One	9 0 6
6	Ontra ...	Amar Singh son of Bhim Singh	...	One	30 0 0
7	Baheran ...	Sheoji Singh son of Chhitar Singh	...	One	20 0 0
8	Barol ...	Kishen Singh son of Bhur Singh	...	One	30 0 0
9	Bargaon ...	Khaju Khan son of Amanat Khan	...	One	26 0 0
10	Babaicha ...	Amar Singh son of Murjad Singh	...	One	22 0 0
11	Bhodole ...	Hasan Mohamed Khan son of Sadulla Khan	...	One	6 0 0

12	Bubani ...	...	Bane Singh son of Megh Singh ...	...	One	9 0 0
13	Balwanta ...	...	Chittar Singh son of Bhairon Singh	...	One	8 0 0
14	Banseli ...	...	Nathu Singh son of Kishor Singh	...	One	11 0 0
15	Bhatani ...	...	Thakur Rameshwar Singh son of Rao Bahadur Gaj Singh of Bandanwara.	...	One	34 0 0
16	Bewanja ...	...	Durjan Singh, Gopal Singh under the guardianship of Chagan Singh	...	One	40 0 0
17	Do. ...	...	Partab Singh son of Mukand Singh	...	One	9 0 0
18	Bir ...	...	H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Kishengarh.	...	One	26 0 0
19	Baucori ...	...	Dung Singh son of Magan Singh	...	One	22 0 0
20	Bharwai ...	...	Chitar Singh son of Bhairon Singh	...	One	20 0 0
21	Budhwara	...	Nathu Singh son of Murjad Singh	...	One	34 0 0
22	Pharkia ...	...	Gyan Singh son of Salim Singh	...	One	32 0 0
23	Padampura	...	Bijai Singh son of Baldeo Singh	...	One	14 0 0
24	Tihari ...	...	Bhabut Singh son of Moti Singh	...	One	15 0 0
25	Tabiji ...	...	Bhur Singh son of Dhonkal Singh	...	One	15 0 0

Number.	Name of village.	Name of Head Bhomia.	PARTICULARS.		Amount of Nazrana.	
			Mounted.	Foot.	Rs.	A. P.
26	Tilora ...	Tej Singh under the guardianship of San-wat Singh ...	...	One	38	0 0
27	Jethana ...	Moti Singh son of Deo Singh ...	...	One	16	0 0
28	Do. ...	Bhool Singh son of Moti Singh ...	...	One	40	0 0
29	Jatli ...	Kesar Singh son of Chotu Singh ...	...	One	7	0 0
30	Do. ...	Sawai Singh son of Kesar Singh ...	...	One	13	0 0
31	Jharwasa ...	Gaj Singh son of Sanwant Singh ...	...	One	37	0 0
32	Chandolai...	Gulab Singh son of Ror Singh ...	...	One	11	0 0
33	Chatri ...	Sardar Khan son of Namdar Khan ...	...	One	29	0 0
34	Chachiawas ...	Debi Singh son of Shaitan Singh ...	...	One	54	0 0
35	Chandsen ...	Dul Singh son of Kishen Singh ...	...	One	15	0 0
36	Chawandia ...	Mal Singh son of Mehtab Singh ...	...	One	15	0 0

37	Khawajpura Bherwai.	Bhairon Singh son of Bijai Nath Singh ...	...	One	12	0	0
38	Khawajpura	Sher Khan son of Himmat Khan	..	One	14	0	0
39	Deolia	Dhonkal Singh son of Baldeo Singh	...	One	14	0	0
40	Derathu	Megh Singh son of Bhur Singh ...	...	One	20	0	0
41	Dilwari	Kalu Singh son of Bhura Singh	...	One	16	0	0
42	Dorai	Bhur Singh son of Gopal Singh ...	...	One	14	0	0
43	Dodiana	Sugan Singh son of Ranjit Singh	...	One	33	0	0
44	Rengnot	Sheo Nath Singh son of Ror Singh	...	One	14	0	0
45	Rampura Hanwantia	Kau Singh son of Hari Singh ...	...	One	28	0	0
46	Ratokhera	Gordhan Singh son of Murjad Singh	...	One	10	0	0
47	Rampura Nand	Partab Singh son of Bane Singh	...	One	29	0	0
48	Do.	Sheodan Singh son of Debi Singh	...	One	47	0	0
49	Sampretha	Ganpat Singh son of Bagh Singh	...	One	17	0	0
50	Sheola	Rup Singh son of Dhonkal Singh	...	One	4	0	0
51	Sadapur	Raja Mohan Singh (Kishengarh)	...	One	8	0	0

Number.	Name of village.	Name of Head Bhomia.	PARTICULARS.		Amount of Nazrana.
			Mounted.	Foot.	
					Rs. A. P.
52	Sarana ...	Shaitan Singh son of Ugan Singh	...	One	43 0 0
53	Surajkund	Chhitar Singh son of Sawai Singh	...	One	14 0 0
54	Sitawaria ...	Nathu Singh son of Bhairon Singh	...	One	37 0 0
55	Sawaipura	Suraj Singh son of Moti Singh ...	...	One	40 0 0
56	Khodan ...	Jevan Singh son of Nand Singh	...	One	11 0 0
57	Kanwalai ...	Sabal Singh son of Baldeo Singh	...	One	30 0 0
58	Khari ...	Ravat Singh son of Mangal Singh	...	One	44 0 0
59	Kanas ...	Bhur Singh son of Zorawar Singh	...	One	7 0 0
60	Kairia Niaran	Thakur Jewan Singh son of Rao Sahib Jaswant Singh of Tautoti ...	...	One	23 0 0
61	Kaisarpura Nawab Sahib ...	Thakur Sawai Jai Singh of Sarana	...	One	5 0 0
62	Kania ...	Tej Singh son of Ram Nath Singh Jagir- dar of Lamba ...	...	One	19 0 0

63	Karia Darga	...	Thakur Jaswant Singh of Tantoti	...	One	14	0	0
64	Kayar	...	Rewant Singh son of Sur Singh	...	One	24	0	0
65	Gudah	...	Bozdar Khan son of Chhitar Kkan	...	One	1	8	0
66	Goriawas	...	Hasan Mohamed Khan son of Sadulla Khan	...	One	0	8	0
67	Gegal	...	Kalu Singh son of Chander Singh	...	One	9	0	0
68	Ganahera	...	Phool Singh son of Sher Singh	...	One	9	0	0
69	Lalikbera	...	Kishen Singh son of Kamar Singh	...	One	9	0	0
70	Makerwali	...	Bhopal Singh son of Bhur Singh and Madho Singh son of Chhitar Singh	...	One	36	0	0
71	Magri	...	Madho Singh son of Bakhtawar Singh	...	One	1	0	0
72	Do.	...	Thakur Narain Singh Jagirdar of Jaola, Marwar	...	One	21	0	0
73	Mohani	...	Imdad Khan son of Nazar Mohamed Khan	...	One	9	0	0
74	Morajhari	...	Thakur Jaswant Singh of Tantoti	...	One	49	0	0
75	Makhupura	...	Rahman Khan son of Ahmad Khan through Najju Khan	...	One	16	0	0

Number.	Name of village.	Name of Head Bhomia.	PARTICULARS.		Amount of Nazrana.
			Mounted.	Foot.	
					Rs. A. P.
76	Magra ...	Chhotu Singh son of Sobab Nath Singh.	...	One	21 0 0
77	Mangliawas ...	Sawai Singh son of Madho Singh ...	...	One	14 0 0
78	Nepoli ...	Madho Singh under the guardianship of Nang Singh ...	...	One	7 0 0
79	Nagelao ...	Mool Singh son of Kishan Singh ...	...	One	41 0 0
80	Nuriawas ...	Ror Singh son of Birdh Singh ...	...	One	1 0 0
81	Nandla ...	Chhagan Singh son of Samander Singh.	...	One	44 0 0
82	Nand ...	Sanwat Singh son of Man Singh ...	...	One	42 0 0
83	Nawab Qadampura.	Kesar Singh son of Jawahir Singh ...	...	One	19 0 0
84	Nedlia ...	Bhur Singh son of Zorawar Singh ...	...	One	1 0 0
85	Hanotia ...	Sheo Nath Singh son of Tej Singh ...	...	One	31 0 0
86	Hoshiara ...	Jodh Khan son of Chhectar Khan ...	...	One	4 0 0
87	Haushiwas ...	Sawai Singh of Ararka ...	...	One	2 0 0
			Total foot	...	1,859 0 6
			"	mounted.	2,100 0 0
					3,959 0 6
			GRAND TOTAL		...

Chronology of Rulers of Ajmer.

	A. D.	A. D.	Years.
Chohans of Ajmer from about ...	700	to 1192	492
Sultan of Ghor	1192	1193	1
Chohans of Ajmer	1194	1195	1
Pathans Sultans of Delhi ...	1195 to about 1400		205
Sesodias of Marwar	1400	1455	55
Sultans of Mandoo	1455	1505	50
Sesodias of Mewar	1505	1533	28
Sultan of Gujrat	1534	1535	1
Rathors of Marwar	1535	1556	20
Moghal Emperors	1556	1719	165
Rathors of Marwar	1719	1721	3
Moghal Kings of Delhi ...	1722	1743	21
Rathors of Marwar	1743	1756	13
Ram Singh of Marwar and Sindhia of Gwalior	1756	1758	2
Sindhia of Gwalior	1758	1787	29
Rathore of Marwar	1787	1791	4
Sindhia of Gwalior	1791	1818	27
British Government	1818		

Form showing the mode of address to be adopted in addressing Istamrardars, Jagirdars etc., in Ajmer-Merwara District.

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Address.	Remarks.
	Istamrardars.		
1	Bhinai ... } Sawar ... } Masuda ... } Pisangan ... } Junian ... } Dewaliya ... } Kharwa ... } Bandanwara ... } Baghsuri ... }	Sidh sri (name of estate) subh- stane sarvopaman (Rajaji or Thakuran) Raj sri (name of ad- dressee) ji jog (Ajmer or other place) se Raj sri (name of writer) Bahadur likhawatum johr ban- chaosi. Yahan ka samachar sriji ki kirpa se bhala hai Raj ka Sada bhala chhaiye apranch.	
2	Mehrun ... } Para ... } Deogaon Baghe- ra ... } Govindgarh ... } Tantoti ... } Barli ... }	Sidbi sri (name of estate) shubas- thane sarvopaman Thakuran Raj sri (name of addressee) ji jog (Ajmer or other place) se Raj sri (name of writer) Bahadur likhawatum johar banchawsi, apranch.	

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Address.	Remarks.
3	Kadera Goela...	Sidhi sri (name of estate) shubasthane Thakuran Raj sri (name of addressee) ji jog sri (Ajmer or other place) se Raj sri (name of writer) Bahadur Likhawatun johar banchna, apranch.	
4	All other Rajputs Istamrardars.	Sidhi sri (name of estate) Thakuran sri (name of addressee) ji jog (Ajmer or other place) se Raj sri (name of writer) Bahadur Likhawtun johar banchna apranch.	
5	Rajosi ... } Ajaisar ... } Karekri ... } Nausar ... }	Hukamnama banam (name of addressee) Istamrardar (name of estate).	
	Jagirdars.		
6	Rajgarh ...	Sidhi sri (name of estate) subhasthane Rajaji Raj sri (name of addressee) ji jog (Ajmer or other place) se Raj sri (name of writer) Bahadur likhawtun johar banchna, apranch.	
	Dewanji of Dargah Khwaja Sahab ...	Hakaik o moarif iktisab fazail o akhlak moab sallamohul-lahu taala. Bad ishtiyak mulakat barakat ayat mashhud khatir same bad.	
	Nawab of Boraj	Nawab sahab mehrban (name of addressee) sallamahullah taala. Bad shauk mulakat wajib bad.	

Serial No.	Name of Estate.	Address.	Remarks.
	Gangwana ...	Raja Sahab bisyar mehrban Raja (name of Jagirdar) salamat. Bad shauk mulakat wajib bad.	
	Dodiyana ...	Mushfiq mehrban Mir Jagirdar Dodiyana Salamat. Bad shauk mulakat wajib bad.	
	Jharwasa ...	To be addressed by kaifiyat.	
	Mangliawas ...	Sidhi sri Mangliawas men Joshi (name of addressee) ji jog (Ajmer or other place) se Raj sri (name of writer) Bahadur likhtun ken banchina apranch.	
	Nandla ...	To be addressed by kaifiyat.	
	Morajhari ...	Sharafat o najabat panch (name of addressee) ba afiyat bashand.	
	Dilwara ...	Mushfiq mehrban.	
7	Honorary Magistrates ...	The official communication is made by a copy of robkar or order.	
	Mutwallis ...		
8	Mutwalli ...	Mutawalli Sahib mehrban-i-dostan Dargah Khwaja Sahab sallama-hu. Bad shauk mulakat wajib bad.	
	Mutwalli Sahib Miran ...	To be addressed by kaifiyat.	

TABLE OF DISTANCE BETWEEN
287 Villages of
A-J-M E R-M E R W A R A .

**Table of distance between 287 Villages of
Ajmer-Merwara.**

Serial No.	From		To			Distance in miles:
1	Ajmer	...	Ajeypal	...	...	8
2	"	...	Akhri	...	...	12
3	"	...	Ararka	...	...	14
4	"	...	Ajeysar	...	...	6
5	"	...	Balwanta	...	...	11
6	"	...	Budha Pushkar	...	...	6
7	"	...	Budhole	...	...	9
8	"	...	Barla	...	...	7
9	"	...	Bandar Sindri	...	...	28
10	"	...	Brickchiawas	...	...	16
11	"	...	Bir	...	...	12
12	"	...	Chachiawas	...	...	8
13	"	...	Chandsen	...	...	20
14	"	...	Chatri	...	...	9
15	"	...	Chorsiawas	...	...	4
16	"	...	Dantra	...	...	18
17	"	...	Ghugra	...	...	5
18	"	...	Gegal	...	...	10
19	"	...	Gudha	...	...	9

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
20	Ajmer	Goela	33
21	"	Goriawas	9
22	"	Gogola	11
23	"	Gagwana	7
24	"	Govindgarh	18
25	"	Kishengarh	17
26	"	Kharwa	23
27	"	Kesarpura	13
28	"	Karel	11
29	"	Kayar	7
30	"	Kharekri	6
31	"	Khajur Choki	7
32	"	Ladpura	7
33	"	Mangliawas	16
34	"	Makrera	13
35	"	Mohami	11
36	"	Makerwali	5
37	"	Morijhari	24
38	"	Nogaon	11
39	"	Nand via Pushkar	13

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
40	Ajmer ...	Nolakha ...	12
41	" ...	Pisangan ...	21
42	" ...	Pushkar ...	8
43	" ...	Rasulpura ...	5
44	" ...	Ramsar ...	24
45	" ...	Srinagar ...	11
46	" ...	Sirana ...	28
47	" ...	Saradhna ...	10
48	" ...	Sedaria ...	6
49	" ...	Sikolao ...	16
50	" ...	Tabiji ...	8
51	" ...	Taragarh ...	3
52	" ...	Tihari ...	18
53	" ...	Untra ...	12
54	Aheran ...	Dabrela ...	5
55	Akhri ...	Kishengarh ...	5
56	Ajitgarh ...	Kalalia ...	21
57	Beawar ...	Atitmand ...	6
58	" ...	Ajmer ...	33
59	" ...	Baria-Naka ...	19

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
60	Beawar ...	Bajoria ...	15
61	" ...	Bar ...	16
62	" ...	Bhim ...	35
63	" ...	Bheron Khera ...	17
64	" ...	Baneori ...	5
65	" ...	Balad ...	13
66	" ...	Barpass ...	11
67	" ...	Chitar ...	8
68	" ...	Chainpura ...	13
69	" ...	Dilwara ...	3
70	" ...	Dungerkhera ...	17
71	" ...	Gohana ...	6
72	" ...	Hira Kharia ...	14
73	" ...	Jawaja ...	14
74	" ...	Jalia ...	4
75	" ...	Jatpura ...	11
76	" ...	Jetgarh ...	10
77	" ...	Jai Nagar via Soorah- ghata ...	18 11
78	" ...	Kabra ...	9
79	" ...	Kharwa ...	

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
80	Beawar ...	Khetarlia ...	10
81	" ...	Kesarpura ...	9
82	" ...	Kalikankar ...	8
83	" ...	Kaliawas ...	5
84	" ...	Lulwa ...	11
85	" ...	Masuda ...	12
86	" ...	Mana Nagla ...	10
87	" ...	Mangliawas ...	17
88	" ...	Naharpura ...	10
89	" ...	Nimri Khera ...	16
90	" ...	Nebri Khera ...	13
91	" ...	Pakheriawas ...	8
92	" ...	Phulipura ...	6
93	" ...	Ratiabhata ...	17
94	" ...	Rajpura ...	11
95	" ...	Rajasar ...	10
96	" ...	Ratiakhera ...	7
97	" ...	Rupana ...	4
98	" ...	Rupnagar ...	4
99	" ...	Surraghata ...	15

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
100	Beawar ...	Sarbina	10
101	" ...	Sendra	9
102	" ...	Sheopura Ghata ...	11
103	" ...	Shekhawas	15
104	" ...	Shamgarh	11
105	" ...	Seliberi	12
106	" ...	Sameta	11
107	" ...	Sheopura via Surah- ghata	17
108	" ...	Sheopura via Dewatan.	20
109	Bir ...	Khanpura	7
110	Bandanwara ...	Chanpaneri	15
111	Bhim ...	Lalpura	7
112	Bogla ...	Goela	24
113	Bandanwara ...	Sitaorian	5
114	Baral ...	Ramsar	5
115	Budhole ...	Ladpura	2
116	Budhole ...	Gudha	2
117	Bhim ...	Barar	7
118	Bandanwara ...	Lavera	20
119	Bhagwanpura ...	Seola	6

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
120	Baria Hira ...	Jetgarh near Sarrian.	6
121	Bar ...	Saroth	5
122	Bhim ...	Bagar	17
123	Baggar ...	Barar	8
124	Baggar ...	Barjal	9
125	Bhim ...	Jetgarh	25
126	Barl	Deoli	8
127	Chat	Lakhala	4
128	Champaneri ...	Bogla	25
129	Dewatan ...	Jawaja	2
130	Dabrela ...	Baral	3
131	Dand	Mawasia	2
132	Goela	Sirana	7
133	Gogla	Ararka	5
134	Ghugra ...	Akhari	7
135	Ghugra ...	Soela	7
136	Jassakhera ...	Amner	6
137	" ...	Bhim	8
138	" ...	Dewal Fatehpur ...	5
139	" ...	Jawaja	12

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
140	Jassakbera ...	Samelia ...	14
141	" ...	Thikarwas ...	21
142	" ...	Todgarh <i>via</i> Barar ...	20
143	Jawaja ...	Baria Bhan ...	2
144	" ...	Bajora ...	1
145	" ...	Bhairon Khera ...	5
146	" ...	Baneori ...	14
147	" ...	Nimri Khera ...	6
148	" ...	Susani ...	4
149	Jhiliāora ...	Hathibhatta ...	2
150	Jharwasa ...	Bandanwara ...	6
151	Jetgarh ...	Bar ...	10
152	Kabra ...	Naharpura ...	1
153	" ...	Dewatan ...	3
154	Kekri ...	Bogla ...	7
155	" ...	Goela ...	16
156	" ...	Machoran ...	2
157	" ...	Deoli ...	32
158	Kharwa ...	Pisangan ...	14
159	Kaladeh ...	Kalalia ...	24

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
160	Kishengarh ...	Tilornia ...	7
161	Kishengarh ...	Babaicha ...	12
162	Kanakhera ...	Srinagar ...	3
163	Kesarpura ...	Mangliawas ...	4
164	Lokholaw ...	Serina ...	5
165	Loharwara ...	Lokhola ...	3
166	Loharwara ...	Kekri ...	30
167	Ladpura ...	Ghugra ...	2
168	Lavera ...	Kana Khera...	2
169	Mawasia ...	Dabrela ...	7
170	„ ...	Soorajpura ...	3
171	„ ...	Sanod ...	5
172	Mohami ...	Budhole ...	2
173	Mohami ...	Akhri ...	3
174	Mohami ...	Kishengarh ...	7
175	Mangliawas ...	Kharwa ...	7
176	Makrera ...	Pisangan ...	11
177	Mangliawas ...	Nagelao ...	6
178	Mangliawas ...	Brikchiawas ...	3
179	Mana Nagla ...	Sarbina ...	12

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
180	Mundwara ...	Bandanwara... ..	14
181	Masuda ...	Nandwara	5
182	" ...	Bandanwara... ..	13
183	" ...	Niaran	12
184	Neri ...	Bhim	3
185	Nasirabad ...	Aheran	16
186	" ...	Bir	7
187	" ...	Bhagwantpura ...	13
188	" ...	Bithur	8
189	" ...	Bhimpura	9
190	" ...	Baheran	14
191	" ...	Bandanwara... ..	13
192	" ...	Balwanta	8
193	" ...	Bhinai	18
194	" ...	Barol	14
195	" ...	Chat	4
196	" ...	Chanpaneri	25
197	" ...	Chandsen	12
198	" ...	Dabrela	21
199	" ...	Dhal	5

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
200	Nasirabad ...	Danta ...	5
201	" ...	Dilwari ...	3
202	" ...	Hathibhatta ...	11
203	" ...	Goela ...	19
204	" ...	Jharwasa ...	7
205	" ...	Jalana ...	10
206	" ...	Khanpura ...	10
207	" ...	Kekri ...	35
208	" ...	Kalyanpura ...	12
209	" ...	Kitap ...	12
210	" ...	Kanakheri ...	9
211	" ...	Loharwara ...	5
212	" ...	Lakholan ...	9
213	" ...	Lavera ...	6
214	" ...	Lachmipura ...	11
215	" ...	Masuda ...	20
216	" ...	Mangliawas ...	15
217	" ...	Maosia ...	14
218	" ...	Niaran ...	11
219	" ...	Parkhia ...	13

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
220	Nasirabad ...	Picholar ...	12
221	" ...	Ramsar ...	10
222	" ...	Rajosi ...	4
223	" ...	Rampura ...	9
224	" ...	Sanod ...	6
225	" ...	Sarana ...	13
226	" ...	Srinagar ...	10
227	" ...	Sarakwala ...	10
228	" ...	Soela ...	19
229	" ...	Tihari <i>via</i> Ramsar ...	18
230	" ...	Tihari <i>via</i> Khanpura.	13
231	" ...	Tihari <i>via</i> Rampura...	17
232	" ...	Taragarh ...	15
233	Niaran ...	Chat ...	8
234	" ...	Raghunathgarh ...	14
235	Nagelao ...	Alipura ...	2
236	Pisangan ...	Mangliawas ...	12
237	Photail ...	Baria Mota ...	2
238	Pharkia ...	Tihari ...	6
239	Pharkia ...	Rambari ...	9

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
240	Ramsar ...	Bhagwantpura ...	5
241	„ ...	Dabrela ...	9
242	„ ...	Dand ...	2
243	„ ...	Jaswantpura ...	5
244	„ ...	Kalyanpura ...	3
245	„ ...	Rambaria ...	3
246	„ ...	Soela ...	8
247	„ ...	Srinager ...	14
248	Rattibhatta ...	Tihari ...	4
249	Ratanpura ...	Baria Hira ...	6
250	Rughnathpura ...	Bandanwara ...	11
251	Sarbina ...	Kabra ...	2
252	Sirana ...	Loharwara ...	7
253	Sirana ...	Bhagwantpura ...	3
254	Sirana ...	Bhir ...	4
255	Shamla ...	Mangliawas ...	4
256	Soela ...	Dabrela ...	2
257	Srinager ...	Jhillaora ...	4
258	„ ...	Lavera ...	5
259	„ ...	Parkhia ...	3

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
260	Surajpura ...	Sanproda	2
261	Samroda ...	Tihari	7
262	Sitaorian ...	Niaran	5
263	Saradhna ...	Tabiji	2
264	Soela ...	Surajpura	6
265	Surajpura ...	Ramsar	5
266	„ ...	Morajhari	2
267	Shamgarh ...	Ratanpura	8
268	Saroth ...	Jawaja	6
269	Sarbina ...	Jawaja	5
270	Tihari ...	Dand	7
271	Tihari ...	Jhillaora	5
272	„ ...	Kanpura	2
273	„ ...	Maosha	9
274	Todgarh ...	Bhim	12
275	„ ...	Baria Mota	10
276	„ ...	Bagar	9
277	„ ...	Barar	5
278	„ ...	Dewair	23
279	„ ...	Dewal Fatehpur ...	11

Serial No.	From	To	Distance in miles.
280	Todgarh ...	Dholera ...	5
281	" ...	Kaladeh ...	13
282	" ...	Kalalia ...	25
283	" ...	Kalaguman ...	26
284	" ...	Lalpura ...	19
285	" ...	Samelia ...	16
286	" ...	Taragarh ...	20
287	" ...	Thikarwas ...	7

**Statement showing rainfall recorded at the Ajmer observatory
from the year 1887 to 1925 for 39 years.**

No.	Year.	Total rainfall.		No.	Year.	Total rainfall.		Remarks.
		Inch.	Cents.			Inch.	Cents.	
	1887	8	18		1907	12	47	
	1888	33	21		1908	31	41	
	1889	26	31		1909	30	46	
	1890	17	39		1910	16	99	
	1891	9	28		1911	8	58	
	1892	23	23		1912	13	87	
	1893	33	8		1913	15	58	
	1894	26	3		1914	19	62	
	1895	24	32		1915	14	35	
	1896	26	51		1916	28	30	
	1897	23	49		1917	48	30	
	1898	10	2		1918	5	86	
	1899	9	89		1919	16	0	
	1900	25	64		1920	21	98	
	1901	13	37		1921	11	51	
	1902	16	43		1922	13	29	
	1903	16	36		1923	13	23	
	1904	15	65		1924	34	47	
	1905	7	9		1925	10	64	
	1906	19	32					

**Statement showing the percentage increase as compared with
prewar prices.**

Serial No.	Year.	Wholesale commodity prices.	Retail food prices.	Agri- cultural prices.	Cost of living.	REMARKS.
1	1914 ...	104.1	18.9	22.6	32.2	
2	1915 ...	105.9	24.3	28.7	35.1	
3	1916 ...	107.4	27.0	27.4	34.5	
4	1917 ...	116.6	24.3	19.2	36.2	
5	1918 ...	136.6	54.0	62.5	53.9	
6	1919 ...	139.6	97.2	128.0	88.1	
7	1920 ...	139.3	81.0	100.0	94.0	
8	1921 ...	64.3	124.3	104.9	67.5	
9	1922 ...	58.9	81.1	106.3	56.7	
10	1923 ...	56.2	56.7	36.8	43.7	
11	1924 ...	56.1	54.0	27.5	47.0	
12	1925 ...	56.8	62.1	51.1	48.6	

Statement showing distances and Railway fares from Ajmer to the undermentioned stations in force from 1st October 1924 from Ajmer,

No.	Name of stations.	Distance in miles.	Ist Class.		IInd Class.		IIIrd Class by mail.		IIIrd Class by ordinary train.		REMARKS.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
	Tabiji	5	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	
	Saradhna	10	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	2	9	
	Mangliawas	16	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	
	Kharwa	23	2	14	0	1	7	0	Mail train does not stop at these stations	0	6	0
	Beawar	33	4	2	0	2	1	0		0	11	0
	Sendra	41	5	2	0	2	9	0	0	14	0	
	Sojat Road	74	9	4	0	4	10	0	1	9	0	
	Marwar Junction	87	10	14	0	5	7	0	1	12	0	
	Erinpura Road	139	17	6	0	8	11	0	2	14	0	
	Abu Road	190	23	12	0	11	14	0	3	15	0	
	Ahmedabad	305	38	0	0	19	0	0	6	5	0	
	Baroda	368	43	14	0	21	15	0	7	8	0	

} Mail train does not stop at these stations

Grant Road ...	611	66	11	0	33	5	0	11	15	0	9	15	0
Colaba ...	615	67	1	0	33	8	0	12	0	0	10	0	0
Jones Ganj ...	2	0	4	0	0	2	0				0	0	0
Hatondi ...	7	0	14	0	0	7	0				0	2	0
Nasirabad ...	15	1	14	0	0	15	0				0	4	0
Jharwasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...
Bandanwara	27	3	6	0	1	11	0				0	7	0
Singawal ...	33	4	2	0	2	1	0				0	9	0
Barl ...	41	5	2	0	2	9	0	No mail runs on these stations					
Chitorgarh ...	116	14	8	0	7	4	0				1	15	0
Udaipur ...	185	23	2	0	11	9	0				3	0	0
Ncemuch ...	150	18	12	0	9	6	0				2	9	0
Indore ...	307	38	3	0	19	1	0				5	3	0
Mhow ...	320	39	6	0	19	11	0				5	6	0
Khandwa ...	393	46	4	0	23	2	0				6	9	0

*Fares to be charged
as far as Bandan-
wara.

No.	Name of stations.	Distance in miles.	1st Class.		IInd Class.		IIInd Class by mail.		IIIrd Class by ordinary train.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
	Nadar ...	5	0	10 0	0	5 0	No mail stopping stations.		0	1 6	
	Ladpura ...	9	1	2 0	0	9 0			0	2 6	
	Akhri ...	12	1	8 0	0	12 0			0	3 3	
	Kishengarh ...	18	2	4 0	1	2 0	0	6 0	0	5 0	
	Tilornia ...	25	3	2 0	1	9 0	...	...	0	7 0	
	Phulera ...	50	6	4 0	3	2 0	1	1 0	0	14 0	
	Jaipur ...	84	10	8 0	5	4 0	1	12 0	1	7 0	
	Rewari ...	183	22	14 0	11	7 0	3	13 0	3	2 0	
	Delhi ...	235	29	6 0	14	11 0	4	14 0	4	0 0	
	Simla (via Delhi) ...	468	75	12 0	39	6 0	16	3 0	11	10 0	
	Simla (via Agra) ...	608	93	4 0	48	2 0	19	14 *	14	2 0	

*Mail over B. B. &
C.I. Ry. Jn. one
E.I. & N.W. Ry

Bhatinda ...	370	44	1	0	22	1	†	7	0	0	6	3	0	†Mail up to Rewari and 3rd beyond.
Lahore <i>via</i> Bhatinda.	483	58	3	0	29	2	0	9	15	†	8	4	0	†Mail up to Rewari III beyond and not over N. W. Ry.
Bharatpur ...	201	25	2	0	12	9	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	
Muttra (Cantonment.)	224	28	6	0	14	3	0	4	12	0	3	14	0	
Agra ...	234	29	4	0	14	10	0	4	14	0	3	15	0	
Cawnpur (<i>via</i> Agra).	392	49	0	0	24	8	0	9	0	*	6	13	0	*Mail over B. B. & C I. Ry. Inter over E. I. Ry.
Anwarganj (<i>via</i> Ach- nera) ...	440	50	10	0	25	5	*	8	5	*	7	4	0	*Mail up to Ach- nera and III beyond.
Cawnpore ...	506	63	4	0	31	10	0	11	15	0	8	15	0	

No.	Name of stations.	Distance. in miles.	1st Class.		IIInd Class.		IIIrd Class by mail.		IIIrd Class by ordinary train.		REMARKS.			
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
From	To													
	Sendra	9	1	2	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	2	6	
	Sojat Road	42	5	4	0	2	10	0	0	14	0	11	0	
	Marwar Junction	55	6	14	0	3	7	0	1	2	0	15	0	
	Abu Road	157	19	10	0	9	13	0	3	4	0	2	11	0
	Kharwa	10	1	4	0	0	10	0	...	...	...	0	2	9
	Mangliawas	17	2	2	0	1	1	0	...	...	...	0	5	0
	Saradhna	23	2	14	0	1	7	0	...	...	...	0	6	0
	Tabiji	28	3	8	0	1	12	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
	Madar	37	4	10	0	2	5	0	...	...	...	0	10	0
	Ladpura	41	5	2	0	2	9	0	...	...	...	0	11	0
	Akhri	45	5	10	0	2	13	0	...	...	...	0	12	0
	Kishengarh	51	6	6	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	14	0
	Tilornia	57	7	2	0	3	9	0	...	...	...	0	15	0

FROM BEAWAR.

FROM BEAWAR.

	Hatondi	... ..	39	4	14	0	2	7	0	..	....	9	11	0
	Nasirabad	... ..	47	5	14	0	2	15	0	...	..	0	13	0
	Bandanwara	... ..	59	7	6	0	3	11	0	...	....	1	0	0
	Barl	... ..	73	9	2	0	4	9	0	...	....	1	4	0
	Kharwa	... ..	19	2	6	0	1	3	0	...	....	0	5	0
	Mangliawas	... ..	26	3	4	0	1	10	0	...	....	0	7	0
	Saradhna	... ..	32	4	0	0	2	0	0	...	....	0	9	0
	Ladpura	... ..	50	6	4	0	3	2	0	...	....	0	14	0
	Akhri	... ..	53	6	10	0	3	5	0	...	....	0	14	0
	Saradhna	... ..	7	0	14	0	0	7	0	...	....	0	2	0
	Ladpura	... ..	25	3	2	0	1	9	0	...	....	0	7	0
	Akhri	... ..	28	3	8	0	1	2	0	...	....	0	8	0
	Kishengarh	... ..	34	4	4	0	2	2	0	...	....	0	9	0
	Ladpura	... ..	18	2	4	0	1	2	0	...	....	0	5	0
	Akhri	... ..	22	2	12	0	1	6	0	...	....	0	—	6

